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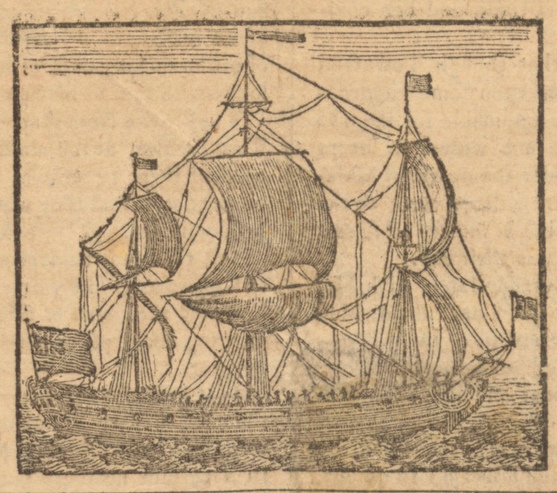
Pennsylvania Packet,

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1773.



Imported in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, from London, by

JOHN SULLIVAN,
DRUGGIST,

At the east side of Second-street, above Arch-street, and the next house below the sign of the Moon and Stars,

A GENERAL assortment of Drugs and Medicines of the first quality, genuine Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

He has a few dozen phials of the Hungarian cripple curing Oil, famous for its extraordinary virtues throughout Holland, Germany, the Netherlands, and now made public in England.

He sells M'Ginnis's inimitable Tincture and Dentifrice, which in less than ten days infallibly cures the scurvy, and other disorders of the gums; likewise Drops that immediately ease the most violent tooth-ach.

He takes this method to acquaint his friends and customers, that they may depend that all his Drugs are new and fresh. Country practitioners who may favour him with their orders, shall find every encouragement to continue them.

Just imported, and now opening for sale, by

DANIEL DRINKER,

At his Ware-house in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NEAT assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES.

Genuine SHERRY and LISBON WINE,
In QUARTER CASKS;
BRANDY, in HOGSHEADS;
And excellent
PORT WINE,
In HAMPERS of three dozen each, to be sold by
JOSEPH WHARTON, JUNIOR,
Near the DRAWBRIDGE in Front-street.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Has for sale at his store in Front-street, about midway between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Hull, which he is determined to sell on very reasonable terms for cash; among which are,

COARSE and middling broadcloths; duffils, naps, embossed serges, red and scarlet flannels, halfthicks and serges, callimancoes, shalloons and durants, blue and black russels, single and double worsted damasks, half-ell wide twilled velvets and velverets, cottons and callicoes, striped and plain camblets; blue, black and green hair blush; 10, 11 nail, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; 3-4 huckaback, Russia and clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, German and long lawns, striped and plain Scotch lawn; blue, black, pink, white and green half-yard wide Persians; cinnamon coloured and changeable mantuas, brown and white Irish sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 striped ticken; oznabrugs and brown rolls; worsted, cotton, thread and silk hose; blue, black, green and cloth coloured breeches patterns; 6-4 muslins and humhums; womens blue, black, white and cloth coloured silk mitts; womens white and purple mitts and gloves; bandano, silk, and cotton romall handkerchiefs; red and white printed linen handkerchiefs, kenting and check handkerchiefs; scarlet, lettered and tully garters; white metal, brass, steel and pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles; silver lockets, gilt and plain sleeve buttons; a great variety of plain and carved single and double gilt metal coat and jacket buttons, buck and sham buck knives and forks; cutteau, pistol cap and penknives; plated spurs, cork screws, and brass ink-pots; scissars, Temple spectacles, and snuff-boxes; ivory and horn combs; bobbing, narrow and broad tapes; sewing silk and taylors thread; ribbons, silk ferret and snail; mens and boys castor and felt hats; tea urns, large and small japanned waiters and plate covers.

November 30, 1773.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the Managers of the MAN OF WAR ISLAND LOTTERY, for the benefit of St. Thomas's Church, in Alexandria township, New-Jersey, having a number of tickets out at New-York and Philadelphia, that were not disposed of in time for drawing said lottery at the time first appointed in the scheme, and having some tickets still to dispose of, have thought proper to postpone the drawing of said lottery to Tuesday the first day of February next, when the public may depend on their beginning to draw on that day. The scheme of this lottery is reckoned an advantageous one for the adventurers as there are some valuable prizes—one of Three Hundred Dollars, and the lowest prize is Two Dollars; the tickets One Dollar each, and not near two blanks to a prize.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, an Irish servant man named DANIEL DURRAH, about five feet three or four inches high, has lately been sick: Had on when he went away, a wool hat almost new, a blue coat, green jacket, striped ticken breeches, two pair of blue ribbed stockings, new shoes, with pinchbeck buckles; he took with him an old grey coat, made whim fashion, and is apt to wear it over his other coat; he is a great tobacco chewer, and loves rum. Whoever secures said servant, and brings him home, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

By the DUKE *of* CUMBERLAND *Packet, Captain* MITCHELL, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *in six weeks from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Advices.*

SMYRNA, July 20.

SEID-Hadgi-Halil-Aga-Koulkayasi, whom the Grand Seignor has sent hither, continues, by his severity, to re-establish good order. The Janissaries are returned to their duty. This officer, after making exact enquiries as to the authors of the late tumult, has put them all to death. He caused five or six rebels to be hanged or strangled every day. He has forbidden all the inhabitants, of whatever nation they are, to appear in publick with any kind of arms, and the Turks dare not even go out with hangers. What has chiefly made his authority respected is, his lately ordering a Janissary to be strangled, who had committed some disorders, though he offered him eleven purses to save his life.

Constantinople, Aug. 17. The Ministers of the Porte continue to hold frequent conferrences with one of the foreign Ministers, from whence it is conjectured that a treaty which is known to have been a long while on the carpet is the object of their deliberations; by which treaty a certain power is to make a diversion in favour of the Porte, and declare war against Russia; it is added, that the conclusion of this treaty has always been deferred, because the contracting parties cannot agree about the article of subsidies.

Rome, Aug. 28. The Ex-General of the Jesuits was taken from his house, and carried in Cardinal Corsini's equipage to the English College. He is treated like a criminal; and has already undergone several interrogatories. This treatment has had such an effect upon him, that he has made several attempts to destroy himself. The quantity of papers and manuscripts burnt at the German College, caused so thick a smoke, that the alarm of fire was given. Some of the Jesuits have been arrested on this occasion. Yet after all it seems natural that they should destroy any thing, which the malevolence of their enemies might misconstrue to their disadvantage.

The Father Scarponia is arrested on suspicion of having written a libel "De Simoniaca Electione Fratris Ganganelli in summum Pontificem."

Rome, Aug. 31. The Pope has appointed Advocate Andreati, and another, to draw out a clear account of the revenues of the Jesuits, who have found that, besides their plate, they possessed an annual revenue of 60,000 crowns on the Mount of Piety, and upwards of a million of crowns in ready money. Their effects at Tivoli, their vineyards at Frescati, and their farms, are under the administration of the Prelates Georgi and Maggi.

Vienna, Sept. 2. The last augmentation made in the Austrian army, not appearing sufficient to keep up in Poland a body of 40,000 men, orders are given for a new levy of 24,000. This is to be done by completing the old battalions, in order to avoid the expence of a new staff, and by these successive augmentations the Austrian army will shortly be composed of 280,000 fighting men.

Milan, Sept. 3. The Jesuits of St. Jerome began to sell corn, wine, and other commodities; but the government has put a stop to their traffic. The Count de Firmian yesterday sent for the Chiefs of their Colleges, whom he advised to go to their country-houses, and there quit the habit of the society, and to return to town as secular priests; adding, that they knew the clemency of our august sovereign.

Warsaw, Sept. 4. We are assured that General Bibikow, who was to have set out to join the army under Count de Romanzow, hath received fresh orders from his court to repair immediately to the Crimea, where the affairs of Russia are in a very dangerous situation.

Private letters from Hungary assure us, that the Ottoman Commissaries are not permitted to purchase grain there.

Rome, Sept. 4. By an order of the Sacred Congregation, and with the approbation of his Holiness, Mr. Gabriel Comelli, Secretary-General of the society of Jesuits, was conducted the night before last from the English College, and placed with one of his companions in an apartment separate from that of the Abbe Ricci.

Genoa, Sept. 5. The government has just appointed a deputation to carry into execution the Pope's Bull for suppressing the order of Jesuits.

Genoa, Sept. 6. The Captain of an English ship which arrived yesterday in our road declares, that he was stopped and visited by four Salletine rovers, just beyond the Streight of Gibraltar.

Warsaw, Sept. 8. The assembly of the Dyet remains fixed for the 15th of this month. The treaties passed by the Delegates with the three powers will be there signed by the King, and confirmed by the Dyet, which will then separate for some time, in order to regulate the form of government.

Petersbourg, Sept. 10. On Wednesday last was exhibited here, before the Empress and the whole Court, a representation of the taking of the fortress of Giurgewo. The siege was conducted in the regular forms by the train of artillery, under the direction of the Grand Master Prince Orlow, assisted by the Preobrazinski regiment of guards. After a cannonade and bombardment of near two hours, during which time the regular approaches were made, the outworks of the fortress silenced, and a breach effected by the battering cannon, the soldiers were seen to mount to the assault, and the place surrendered. In the course of the siege several mines were sprung, the magazine of powder in the place took fire, and no incident was omitted which could contribute to give the spectators a perfect idea of the manner in which such an attack is carried on. Afterwards a magnificent firework was played off on a stage built on the river for that purpose; which concluded the entertainment of the day, at the whole of which the Empress was pleased to express great satisfaction.

Yesterday her Imperial Majesty attended by the Court, went to hear solemn mass at the fortress of Petersbourg, and to offer up her prayers for the souls of those killed in battle, which is an annual custom in time of war.

From the Danube, Sept. 14. According to our last advices, the Grand Vizir's army is encamped at Ichumla, Gen. Stoltikow at Likoreft, Gen. Gultemkin near Obileft, Field Marshal Romanzow near Gara, Palomnitza and Gen. Unger near Ismael. The 8th and 10th of last month, the Turks of Silistria appeared before Hirsowa, with 47 boats, each containing 70 or 80 men, but undertook nothing, partly on account of the bad weather. Some time after, the Russian garrison of Hirsowa, which was only 500 men strong, was reinforced with half as many more; and several detachments of troops are come up to that place to cover it, and guard it from any surprize. From some dispositions which the Russian army have made, it is thought they intend repassing the Danube, and that Gen. Unger has already passed that river at Unger. These preparations make it apprehended that the Russians intend to make a second attempt against Silistria.

Warsaw, Sept. 14. According to our last letters received from the Russian army, which was then encamped at the mouth of the river Janowitz, Count Romanzow had detached a body of some thousand men to the other side of the Danube, in order to watch the motions of the Grand Vizir.

We talk much of a peace between the Russians and Turks; the former seem to wish it in good earnest. And we are told that the court of Petersburgh have addressed themselves to that of London, to use their good offices to effect the exchange of Prince Repnin, prisoner at Constantinople.

From the Vistula, Sept. 14. They write from Dantzic, that the Court of Berlin demands from the Magistrates of that town an annual sum of 10,000 ducats, and the free passage of all effects and merchandize belonging to the King and his subjects; and that his Majesty will then take off the duty established by him on the Fahr-Wasser, but the Magistrates would not accept of this proposal.

This has been the most plentiful season both for fruit and corn, that has been known for many years past.

Warsaw, Sept. 15. The ministers of the three allied powers had an audience with his Majesty this day, and presented him with the plan of the new form of government. It is much doubted whether this plan will be entirely agreed to, of which the following are some of the articles:

"The Crown is to be elective as before. The Kings are to be of the Catholic Religion, and natives of the country.

"After the death of the King, none of his family can be elected without they are of the fourth remove of consanguinity.

"The kingdom is to be governed by a permanent Senate, of which the King is to be President, but is only to have one vote. The King is not to have it in his power to grant any favour without the consent of the Senate, not even the order of the White Eagle."

Warsaw, Sept. 15. Last Saturday the Delegates signed the treaty of renunciation to the provinces in favour of the King of Prussia. The city of Dantzic is not included in it, the discussion of that point being postponed to another opportunity.

It is reported that the plan some time since proposed, by which the government of the Republic would be taken from the King, and entrusted to a perpetual council, has already been approved by the Delegation, and it is thought will have also the approbation of the Diet. If this plan takes place, the council will enjoy all the rights of the sovereignty, and the King will be only a mere image of the head of the Republic.

Vienna, Sept. 15. The Emperor, notwithstanding his great fatigue, enjoys a perfect state of health. This Monarch has travelled on horseback, on his late tour, above 700 German miles, eating only once in the evening of each day, of such food as he found at the place where he stopped, and slept on a straw bed, covered only with his cloak.

His Imperial Majesty received 6000 petitions in Transilvania, where there is actually one of our armies, consisting of 80,000 men, ready to march on the first notice.

Vienna, Sept. 15. The Generals Pelegrini and Notitz, who accompanied the Emperor in his fatiguing journey, find their healths greatly impaired.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15. We have just received the following account from the Cape of Good Hope. "The 31st of May in the evening a violent storm blew from the north west, attended with thunder and lightning, which occasioned so high a sea, that all the vessels that were in Table bay, namely, the Young Thomas, Le Duyvenbourg, the l'Achat, and the Ovethout, of which the two former were ready to depart, suffered great damage. The Young Thomas, was driven the next morning against a rock, and of the crew, which consisted of 267 men, only 67 were saved; among the drowned, were the Captain, the first pilot, and all the officers. Happily the company's treasure, consisting of 17 chests of silver coin, was not on board the above ship when the accident happened. The three other vessels were saved, but lost their anchors.

St. Ildefonso, Sept. 16. The Elector of Mayence had filled all the chairs of theology and philosophy, throughout his dominions, with Jesuits, with pensions of 500 florins each. In the Venetian Senate the Pope's Bull was debated upon; 20 were for it, and 10 against it.

Copenhagen, Sept. 17. We hear from Norway, that a distemper prevails at Christiana, and in its neighbourhood, which causes great havock, five or six persons dying in a day.

Brussels, Sept. 17. On Tuesday last died at Antwerp, Prince Maximilian de Salm Salm, Knight of the Golden Fleece, and a Lieutenant General in the Imperial service.

Marseilles, Sept. 18. Letters from Larache of the 11th of August last advise, that it is very certain that the peace which subsisted between the States General of the united Provinces and the Emperor of Morocco, will not be disturbed; and that the little difficulties which seemed to have arisen between these two powers, are entirely removed. They add, that the case is not similar with the Court of Madrid, for the Emperor of Morocco insists that Ceuta shall be evacuated, and the Court of Spain has signified to him that she is not in the humour to comply with his intentions.

Hamburgh, Sept. 21. The King of Prussia has ordered a camp to be marked out near Potsdam, in which the garrison of Potsdam, and part of that of Berlin, and its neighbourhood, are to encamp. These troops, all together, will amount to 40,000 men, who are to perform divers new manœuvres. The greatest part of the general officers who are in distant provinces have been recalled, in order to be present at it.

Warsaw, Sept. 22. The Court of Vienna is going to build a new town on the Vistula, at 400 paces from Casimir, near Cracovia.

Warsaw, Sept. 22. The Delegation has at last signed the treaties with the three allied powers; but with regard to the future form of government, it is resolved, that that important affair shall be decided by the Dyet, and not by the Delegation. Last Wednesday the Dyet was occupied about the said new form of government, but that business is put off to next Tuesday; after which the treaties concluded upon between the Delegation and the three allied powers were produced and read. Some of the Nunciates seemed disinclined to interfere in them, pretending they were not furnished with instructions on that head, and they were obliged to prorogue the deliberations on that affair till this day, at which sitting the King will sign these treaties; and some say the Dyet will then be prorogued till the 1st of November, and others to the 15th of December; others even say that it will be prorogued till the month of March next. As the Dyet is held *Huis clos*, it is very difficult to know what is transacting there, but it is said they have resolved to keep an army of 30,000 men on foot.

Munich, Sept. 23. All the corn in the circle of Bavaria is now carried in, and the harvest is found to be most plentiful, notwithstanding that the field mice have occasioned much damage in high and dry soils: Several expedients have been tried for their extirpation, but none have proved effectual. There is the same abundance of grain in Bohemia, Franconia, and Swabia, where all the prices of the necessaries of life are very considerably fallen.

Hague, Sept. 27. According to our letters from Brandebourg, the interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, which was to have taken place about this time, is put of till the latter end of October.

The last letters from Paris advise, that one of the Mousquetaires, and a person who was formerly Secretary to Mr. de la Cketardie, and another person in post, who is a Knight of St. Louis, were sent to the Bastile a few days ago, for being concerned in some illicit correspondence with some of the northern powers.

Hague, Sept. 28. The laſt letters from Hamburgh adviſe, that a report prevails there that the King of Sweden and his brothers, as the neareſt of kin to the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, have proteſted againſt the treaty which that Prince has concluded with the King of Denmark, relative to the Ducal Holſtein and the counties of Holdenbourg and Delmenhorſt. Nevertheleſs, as the parties intereſted in this treaty are all perfectly agreed, this proteſt is looked upon as mere form.

Hamburgh, Sept. 30. The following extraordinary account we received from Paderborn: A Count, who was ſovereign of Buren, in Weſtphalia, near Paderborn, turned Jeſuit in the laſt century, and by an act drawn up in all the forms of law, gave his bounty to the late ſociety, with all his rights, rents and prerogatives, ſince which time theſe good fathers have been in peaceful poſſeſſion of that Sovereignty, which the Pope pretends to take from them by the breif which ſuppreſſes them; but they have rejected the brief, and forbid the publication of it among them, on pain of being criminally proſecuted by their officers of juſtice.

Hamburgh, Oct. 1. It is ſaid that Colonel Falkenſchiold, who, ſince the revolution in Denmark, has been confined in the caſtle of Munkholm, has obtained his liberty.

Hamburgh, Oct. 1. They write from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia has lent a million of dollars to the Duke of Brunſwick, at the rate of five per cent.

Letters from the different places of the Imperial dominions, mention, that the Pope's Bull for aboliſhing the order of the Jeſuits, has occaſioned an uncommon inſurrection among the lower claſs of people, which highly embarraſſes the princes, and particularly in Bavaria, at Munich, where the ſoldiers were obliged to fire among the rioters, which not only had no effect, but enraged the mob the more, ſo that three regiments of ſoldiers were poſted in the different ſtreets.

They write from Italy, that almoſt all the Jeſuits from Spain, Portugal and Italy, went to Great-Britain.

LONDON, *Sept.* 20.

Friday morning their Royal Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland, the Hon. Miſs Luttrell, the Hon. James Luttrell, Gen. Provoſt, Col. Deaken, Col. Garth, and a very numerous ſuite, in eight of his Royal Highneſs's carriages, ſet out from Cumberland houſe for Dover, where veſſels are waiting to carry them to Calais.

Sept. 23. A letter from Paris mentions, that the Duke of Cumberland and his Ducheſs, &c. arrived at Paris on Monday laſt, in perfect health.

Sept. 24. The Dutch Miniſter in Turkey has wrote to the Miniſter of that republic at Vienna, that the Sultan was retired privately to Adrianople, for fear of an inſurrection in his capital.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 4.

"The laſt advices from the Crimea aſſure, that on the 18th of July laſt, Prince Dolgorucky, the commander in chief, removed with his army ſome miles from the fortreſs of Precop, in order to be at hand, in caſe Dowint Gueray, nephew to the late Chan, ſhould make his appearance with the Ottoman fleet on thoſe coaſts."

Sept. 27. It is now ſaid that the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia are to have an interview the latter end of this month.

Sept. 28. Moſt of the powers of Europe are alarmed and in ſuſpenſe. They are ſhocked at the unnatural combination of the three great powers who originally had certainly a diſtruſt of, and hatred for, each other. But the love of ſpoil will unite the moſt ferocious animals; and lions, wolves, and tigers will hunt in concert. It is a matter of doubt where the Ruſſian Bear, the German Eagle, and Pruſſian Vulture may ſeek for new prey to ſatisfy their voracious appetites.

It is ſaid the King of Pruſſia has declared himſelf the friend of the Jeſuits, and will grant them his protection. If theſe reverend fathers are poſſeſſed of conſiderable effects, his Machiavelian Majeſty will take care of them and their affairs till he has robbed them of the laſt ſhilling. In this he will but follow the example of other great powers who make no ſcruple to ſeize the goods of theſe unhappy wretches wherever they can find them: But it is juſt, that a ſociety which was founded on principles contrary to the well-being of mankind, ſhould find no protection from the laws of any country, or any ſupport from humanity.

Sir Robert Walpole was always a complete maſter of the deſigns of the Roman Catholics; he had the moſt active and able of their Prieſts in his pay. Some think that Lord North will become protector of the exiled Jeſuits, and by that means worm himſelf into their ſecrets; but it is thought theſe reverend fathers will never be able to make his Lordſhip one of their order; that is, a conjurer.

His Imperial Majeſty will have a finer army in the field the enſuing Spring than has been ſeen in Germany for two centuries; beſides the flower of his own troops, all the hired troops from the Duchies of Mecklenburg, Saxe Gotha, Wertemberg, &c. and which are picked men, are to appear there.

This day, at Guildhall, Meſſrs Sayre and Lee, were ſworn in joint Sheriffs of the city of London and county of Middleſex for the year enſuing; as was likewiſe Mr. Reynolds to the office of Under Sheriff to them both.

Sept. 29. A council is ſummoned to meet this day at Whitehall, when Sir William Young's accounts of the monies ariſing from the ſale of lands in the ceded iſlands will be laid before them.

We hear that Prince Henry of Pruſſia has actually received orders to join the Ruſſian army with 30,000 troops.

Sept. 30. A correſpondent informs us, that one hundred guineas to fifty were betted this morning, at a Coffee-Houſe near Charing-Croſs, that Mr. Wilkes was not elected by the court of Aldermen.

Mr. Sayre's (one of the new Sheriffs) carriage, is the moſt elegant that has been ſeen for many years; it was originally built for Sir Tho. Anderſon, and coſt 800l. but Mr. Sayer gave only 300l. for it, and the carving alone is eſtimated to have coſt that.

Mr. Lee's carriage is equally elegant. The device on the pannel is Britannia holding a lawrel branch to America, who is placed in the oppoſite quarter; at the bottom is a figure of plenty, and in the upper quarter is fame diſplaying a banner, alluding to the union of Great-Britain and her colonies.

A correſpondent ſays, that though Townſend and Sawbridge have impoſed upon ſome hundreds of the Livery, it will be impoſſible for them to perſuade the city they are not wolves in ſheeps clothing, being enliſted under the deceitful Malagrida, who has not only ſent a detachment to the aſſiſtance of the miniſtry, but is ſhortly to follow himſelf, if he is not already in their pay.

A court Alderman converſing lately with Mr. Wilkes about the preſent Election, aſked him, why he would perſiſt in his purſuit of the Mayoralty, when he knew how odious he was at court, and that five or ſix great men, and one very great, had ſwore he never ſhould be Mayor: Becauſe, ſays Wilkes, more than twice as many hundreds have ſworn that I ſhall: And how am I ſo odious, continued he, when your great friends have diſtinguiſhed me from all other Aldermen? For tho' many have been ſworn into the Mayoralty, I ſhall be the firſt that was ever ſworn out of it.

Extract of a letter from Turin, dated Aug. 30.

"His Sardinian Majeſty has in ſome meaſure declared himſelf the ſupporter of the Corſican Malcontents, by anſwering the French miniſter, who complained of the Sardinian ſhips aſſiſting the rebels, that his Majeſty expected proper reſpect to be paid to his flag in the Mediterranean, and an immediate reſtitution of all veſſels which have been taken from his ſubjects by the French cruizers, under falſe pretences."

Oct. 2. Letters from Peterſburg, dated Aug. 20, mention, that our factory there is in a very unpromiſing ſituation from the great credit our merchants are under a neceſſity of giving, and that it is ſuppoſed, unleſs the Empreſs grants ſome freſh advantages in favour of the Engliſh, our commerce with the Ruſſians will be intirely ruined.

Extract of a letter from Moldavia, Aug. 22.

"The grand army of the Ruſſians is now in much diſtreſs, but are effectually ſecured for ſome time againſt any attack from the Turks, yet are badly off in reſpect to ammunition, and other warlike ſtores, a large ſupply of which has been lately ſent off in the following manner: Thirty waggons laden with the ſupplies, and under the eſcort of 6000 foot, and 2000 horſe, were on the road to Jaſſey from Vienna, but came round (to avoid the Turks) on the borders of Poland, and not directly through Tranſilvania, which is by much the neareſt way. They arrived on the 12th inſtant in this province, on the banks of the river Pruth, which river they paſſed at a ford, and bent their rout immediately for the city of Sereth, about twelve leagues from Jaſſey. The Grand Vizir, whoſe army now lies at Manuth, was determined to interrupt this ſupply, and accordingly detached 2000 Janiſſaries and 5000 Spahis, who by forced and ſecret marches came up with the waggons before it was poſſible for Marſhal Romanzow to ſend a farther reinforcement of men. The Ruſſians placed the waggons for intrenchments, and defended themſelves with great courage and reſolution; a great number of the Turks were killed by the artillery of the Ruſſians; but at laſt the numbers of the former prevailed: The Ruſſians fled towards Jaſſey, and left the ſupplies to the mercy of the enemy, who reſted two days after the action; and by that means has given Count Orlow an opportunity to attack them in his turn; for which purpoſe he is now preparing to march."

This morning Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Chamberlain of London, came and polled for Wilkes and Bull.

Extract of a letter from Rome.

"The fall of the Jeſuits, like a great event as it is, has ſhook this country to its centre. His Holineſs, in the irreſolution which he teſtified ſo long before he ventured to annihilate that famous ſociety, gave many proofs that he was afraid of the event. And not without reaſon; for, ſince the moment of their diſſolution, the Jeſuits have inſulted, vexed, and ſatirized him in every quarter, and in every ſhape that human invention could deviſe. The doctrine now propagated through Italy, and what has been the ſubject of the moſt recent paſquinade, is, that the fall of the Popedom muſt inevitably follow the fall of the Jeſuits. To ſupport this doctrine, a prophecy has been providentially dug up at Bologna, which puts the matter beyond a doubt. This prophecy contains words to the following purport: *When Ignatus is low, let the Shepherd of the Seven Hills look about him.* Theſe things are trifles; but the Pope, with all his philoſophy, is grieved at them, and he is uſing all his efforts to put a ſtop to them."

Some very intereſting matters are now ſeriouſly and ſecretly in agitation; couriers arrive daily from the continent ſo faſt, that they almoſt tread on the heels of each other.

It is an undeniable fact, that the Dutch have been tampering with our Court for five or ſix weeks paſt, in order to bring them into terms with France and the States, for preventing the laſt partition of Poland taking place, nor has a poſitive refuſal been yet given.

The total ſuppreſſion of the Jeſuits is an event the moſt favourable to the peace of Europe, as their diſpoſition for political intrigues had rendered them at once formidable and dangerous.

A letter from Hamburgh ſays, our magiſtrates have granted the King of Pruſſia a piece of ground for a wood-yard, which, it is feared, will ſoon be converted into a fort, a dock, and a magazine.

Oct. 4. A private letter from Paris ſays, that the phyſicians have declared that the French King cannot ſurvive but a few weeks longer, and that an entire change in the miniſters of that King will ſoon take place.

A rector of a Jeſuit cloiſter at Vienna has been arreſted juſt as he was about to make his eſcape. There were found upon him government ſecurities to the amount of upwards of five hundred thouſand florins.

According to the beſt advices from Tranſylvania, the army of the Grand Vizir is encamped at Kieuprivie, in ſuch a ſituation that it is impoſſible to attack them.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the Pruſſian miniſter has petitioned the Divan in the name of his maſter, that Prince Repnin be releaſed out of priſon on his parole of honour, and permitted to lodge with him in his hotel, but has been refuſed.

They write from Naples, that the King of the Two Sicilies, at the abolition of the Jeſuits, gave each of them 15 crowns to buy a ſecular habit, on condition that they would immediately forſake his dominions.

Oct. 5. It may be depended on that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has at laſt (after refuſing ſo many offers) intreated the Court of Great-Britain to endeavour to bring about peace between her and the Grand Seignor.

It is now the current report on the Continent, that the modern Alexander, in order the better to promote his ſchemes, has propoſed a new wife to a certain northern potentate, which it is believed will be accepted.

A Liveryman deſires to know, with what face Sawbridge and Oliver can pretend to be friends to the cauſe of Liberty, while two thirds of their votes are procured by miniſterial agents.

It is ſaid, that if the miniſtry miſcarry in their endeavours for Sawbridge and Oliver, there will be no ſcrutiny demanded, as no ſucceſs can be expected by the Court, while the Sheriffs are united.

A letter from Paris ſays, female influence here viſibly declines; but the friends to their country juſtly apprehend it will be ſucceeded by prieſtly influence.

The Spaniſh miniſtry, we are told, continue to declare, that the diſputable title to Falkland Iſles ſhall not cauſe a breach between the two nations.

A correſpondent would aſk the Pope, while bulls, abſolutions, diſpenſations, and indulgencies, are ſold, why are the perſecuted Jeſuits criminal in ſelling corn, wine, oil, &c

It is ſaid a ſcheme is in agitation for paying off 300,000l. of the national debt, by granting annuities for ſurviyorſhip, the ſubſcribers to ſubſcribe ſtock, and every ſubſcriber of 200l. ſtock, to have a lottery ticket.

The cannon now caſting at Woolwich for the Prince George man of war, of 90 guns, lately built there, are of a ſuperior weight to any ever yet carried in any of his Majeſty's ſhips of that rate.

Yeſterday they began laying the keels of two new 70 gun ſhips in his Majeſty's dock yard at Deptford.

Oct. 6. According to private letters from Berlin, there is advice that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has refuſed to accede to the treaty negociated by the Emperor and his Pruſſian Majeſty, and that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador left the Court on that account.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 21.

"General Bibicow, the Ruſſian commander in Poland, has juſt returned here with 500 horſe, after having eſcorted the troops taken out of this kingdom, as a reinforcement to the army of Marſhal Romanzow in Moldavia. The General left them on the borders of Poland, and immediately ſet out on his return here, and is now preparing to viſit Red Ruſſia, where 8000 Ruſſians have arrived to ſupply the deficiencies of thoſe marched for Moldavia."

The King of Pruſſia ſtill continues to raiſe recruits in all his dominions with uncommon expedition; and the like diligence is uſed in raiſing men through the whole of the extenſive dominions of Auſtria.

They write from Hanover that the Ruſſian Captain Janof paſſed through that city in his way from London to Peterſburgh. This is the third Courier that has paſſed through this city from London within theſe eight days; by which it appears that the pacific Court of Great-Britain is endeavouring to bring about a peace between the Ruſſians and Turks.

The King of Poland, during the troubles in that kingdom, beſides an annual ſubſidy from the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Peterſburgh, till affairs are ſettled, has received preſents from other powers (to which the Dutch have contributed very largely) to the amount of 220,000l. ſo that his ſituation is not very deſpicable.

They are going to eſtabliſh at Breſt places proper for preſerving ſhips while they ſhall be out of ſervice, like that of the Bucentaur at Vienna. This project had been firſt agreed on, afterwards rejected, but is now to be carried into execution immediately.

They write from Touloun that orders had juſt been received from Court to fit out two men of war and a frigate, as an addition to the French ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

A new coinage of ſilver is now actually begun at the Tower, and all the old pieces will very ſoon be called in.

Oct. 7. At the final cloſe of the poll yeſterday at Guildhall, for a Lord-Mayor for the year enſuing, the numbers were,

For Mr. Alderman	Wilkes	— 1690
	Bull	— 1655
	Sawbridge	— 1178
	Oliver	— 1094

This day the Sheriffs will caſt up the poll, and make their report to the Court of Aldermen for their Election on Friday, when a Court will be held for that purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from York, Oct. 5.

"We hear from Stokeſly, in the North-Riding, that ſeveral farmers in that town and neighbourhood are preparing to go, with their families and effects to America, by the firſt ſhips, and are hiring labourers and poor people to accompany them, for the purpoſe of cultivating their lands, &c. Many artificers and mechanics are alſo preparing to leave that part of the country, in order to viſit the new world; ſo that in all probability, ſhould good fortune attend thoſe that are now emigrating, a far greater number will follow their example, to the ruin of their mother country."

It is aſſerted, that no leſs than 160 Jeſuits arrived in this city within the laſt month.

Oct. 8. By a veſſel juſt arrived from Gibraltar we learn, that five ſail of Spaniſh men of war, with tranſports, had been ſeen off Gibraltar, and it is imagined they were deſtined for the relief of Ceuta.

Oct. 9. Yeſterday the Sheriffs made their return to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Meſſ. Wilkes and Bull, as the candidates for the mayoralty who had the majority of the votes of the livery. A Court of Huſtings was opened, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen adjourned to the Court of King's Bench, in order by ſcratching to elect one of thoſe gentlemen, according to an ancient uſage. About a quarter before two they returned to the Huſtings, when the Town Serjeant read over the names of the candidates, and informed the livery that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen on Frederick Bull, Eſq; Alderman and Salter.

Mr. Bull immediately came forward, and after being inveſted with the inſignia of mayoralty, returned thanks to the livery for their electing him to ſo important an office; informed them that he ſhould have been better pleaſed, if his brother Aldermen had choſen his worthy friend Alderman Wilkes, who was evidently the object whom the livery wiſhed to have in the mayoralty chair, as they had given him the largeſt number of votes; but as it was his lot to be mayor, he promiſed them a ſtrenuous and unwearied aſſiduity in diſcharging the neceſſary duties of the office, and that he ſhould be ready on every occaſion to give them his ſupport and aſſiſtance.

Mr. Wilkes followed Mr. Bull, and after thanking the livery for the number of votes they had honoured him with, congratulated them on their having for a magiſtrate the enſuing year, ſo worthy a character as Mr. Alderman Bull, whom he declared to be a man of firm integrity and great abilities, a diſintereſted friend to the rights of the people, and a ſtrenuous ſupporter of the cauſe of public freedom: in a word, the propereſt object in the city for executing the high office of mayor. He offered the livery a continuance of his ſervices, and declared himſelf ready and willing to comply with their wiſhes whenever they expreſſed them.

Braſs Croſby, Eſq; then came forward, and after a few introductory words made a motion for the thanks of the common Hall to be given to Mr. Alderman Lewes, for his having diſcharged the duties of the office of Sheriff for the laſt year with ſo much honour to himſelf, and ſo much credit to the city; there being no oppoſition to the motion, it was read in form by Sir James Hodges, and immediately

Sir Watkin then thanked the Livery for their generous acknowledgement of his poor ſervices, promiſed to continue the ſame conduct, not doubting their future ſupport ſo long as he continued to act uprightly, when he deviated from that, he could no longer expect the countenance of ſo worthy a body as the Livery of London.

The Aldermen ſcratched in the following manner:

For Mr. Wilkes.	*For Mr. Bull.*
Sir W. Stephenſon,	Bankes,
Sawbridge,	Kennet,
Hopkins,	Eſdale,
Plomer,	Oliver,
Thomas,	Trecothick,
Bull,	Alſop,
Lewis,	Townſend,
Croſby,	Wilkes,
Turner.	Plumbe,
	Lord Mayor.

Alderman Croſby queſtioning the right of the Lord Mayor giving a caſting vote, a debate aroſe, upon which they ſearched for precedents, and found that upon ſimilar occaſions it had been frequently allowed.

Mr. Wilkes loſt his election by ſcratching for Mr. Bull, which gave him a majority.

By letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that the Empreſs has given orders for valuable preſents to be diſtributed among the officers both in the land and ſea ſervice, who have, by their conduct and courage, ſignalized themſelves in the war againſt the Turks.

The famous Koſinſki, it is ſaid, has determined to go to America, and Government is ſaid to have given him 1000 ducats to defray his expences. Lukawſki's wife died lately in the priſon where ſhe was confined.

The Miniſtry are not ſo much hurt at diſcovering how great a majority of the citizens wiſh to ſee Wilkes in the chair at the Manſion-Houſe, as they are to find what difficulties they will encounter at the general election for members.

The Montague, Pickles, for Philadelphia, with a great number of men and women paſſengers on board, ſailed yeſterday from Graveſend.

A correſpondent informs us, that as ſoon as the Parliament meets, it will take into conſideration the great emigration of the poor of this kingdom.

Oct. 11. A letter from a gentleman in the Duke of Cumberland's retinue mentions, that his Royal Highneſs was received in France with all the honours due to his rank, by order of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and was eſcorted by a detachment of the military on every ſtage throughout the French dominions.

Should Denmark enter into an alliance with Ruſſia, it is reported that it will immediately be invaded by the Swedes aſſiſted by Pruſſia.

By letters from Vienna we learn, that the Emperor has taken great offence at the refuge allowed to the Jeſuits by the King of Pruſſia.

Letters from Nienburg mention, that the Queen of Denmark was dangerouſly ill at Zell, and would probably very ſoon fall a ſacrifice to grief and deſpair.

Application has been made to the Court of Verſailles by the Ottoman Porte for the loan of ſome Engineers, and ſeveral have received orders to go to Conſtantinople.

It is ſaid the Dutch having laid the Portugueſe Conſul in Holland under ſome reſtrictions, the King of Portugal has forbid the Dutch Conſul at Liſbon to act in that character.

A letter from the Hague ſays, that at a meeting of the States, the Prince of Orange had ex-

preſſed ſome diſapprobation at the indulgence ſhewn to the Jeſuits in the Duchy of Cleves.

Oct. 12. The Wilkites are buſy in reporting that none of the preſent members of the city of London will repreſent the next Parliament.

The twelve Pruſſian regiments ordered into Moldavia, with the armies of Auſtrians in Tranſylvania, add great weight to the Ruſſian negotiations for a peace.

Oct. 13. The Lords Commiſſioners preſent yeſterday at the prorogation of the Parliament were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Lord Hertford.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Oct. 2.

"A petition was ſome time ſince ſent to his Pruſſian Majeſty at Berlin from the merchants and mariners of this city, repreſenting that his Majeſty's inſpector had forbidden the lighting of the beacons, to the great danger of all the veſſels which were to enter the harbour: and likewiſe that he levied a tax upon all the ſhips of Dantzick on their return from their voyage of 12 ducats each, beſides the common duties. To both theſe grievances they prayed redreſs, and have obtained it; the beacons are lighted, the tax is taken off, and the inſpector himſelf removed."

It is certain that many councils have been lately ſummoned at the court of Madrid to determine on the following queſtion, "Is it proper to ſend an Ambaſſador to the court of London?"

They write from Amſterdam, that ſome merchants there have letters from their correſpondents in France which intimate, that the court have received ſome ill news from America, which is concealed from the public.

Letters from the continent mention, that a revolution of great importance is expected in the German Empire, for which purpoſe every Duke and Count of the Empire is obliged to ſend a deputy for Oſſenbach, where ſome matters of conſequence are to be redreſſed.

Letters from Dreſden ſay, the Elector has iſſued an edict for the ſuſpenſion of the Pope's Bull againſt the Jeſuits.

They write from Warſaw that the Pruſſian Miniſter is preparing to ſet out for Thorn, on a commiſſion of importance.

Oct. 14. They write from Paris, that on the 24th of laſt month the Sieur d'Agay, intendant of Picardy, had the honour to receive the Duke and Dutcheſs of Cumberland at St. Quintin; and as their Royal Highneſſes examine every thing remarkable on their rout to Italy, he conducted them to the ſubterranean canal of communication now carrying on between the Somme and the Eſcaut, in order to unite thoſe two rivers. After viewing it, they expreſſed great aſtoniſhment, as it ſeemed an undertaking ſuperior to any attempts of the like ſort made by the ancient Romans. The letter adds, that the Duke and Dutcheſs travel *incog.* under the titles of Count and Counteſs of Dublin, and deſire that no public honours may be ſhewn them.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Sept. 11.

"Mr. Alfani went on the 4th inſtant, at nine o'clock at night, to the convent of the religious of St. Francoiſe Romaine, with ſome notaries, ſecretaries, &c. He aſſembled all the religious in their hall, where, after having ordered ſilence on pain of excommunication, he read the Pope's orders to them. After which he bid them to ſtay in the ſame hall till further orders, and he went and ſealed ſeveral bureaus; in which it is thought are effects and papers belonging to the ex-Jeſuits. On his return into the hall he took off the excommunication and left the convent, wiſhing a good night to the poor religious, who were panick-ſtruck at ſeeing ſo many of ſuch ſort of people in their convent at that time of night."

The Potomack, Cook, from Maryland to London, is ſtranded on the coaſt of France, near Boulogne, and the Captain and ſeven men drowned.

John Strange, Eſq; ſon of the late Sir John Strange, is appointed his Majeſty's conſul at Venice, in the room of Sir James Wright, Bart. lately returned from thence.

It is whiſpered that the Jeſuits have a friend in England as well as in Pruſſia; but though in the latter their patron is a S——n, and in the former only a S——n's favourite, yet the power of ſerving is equally great in the one as the other.

The Liverymen of London having now found their ſtrength, will convince the time-ſerving court of Aldermen they are not to be treated with contempt; that court, according to ancient cuſtom, ſhould return the man who has the majority of votes of his fellow citizens; if they perſiſt obſtinately in rejecting Mr. Wilkes, though he has ſuch majority of votes, the livery are determined they ſhall compliment the court with Mr. Bull annually, for they will chuſe no other for the future than thoſe candidates.

It is ſaid the Lord Mayor declared at the late choice, it gave him a double pleaſure to have it in his power to give two votes againſt Wilkes.

The preſent conduct of the city patriots gives the miniſter great pleaſure; it will throw every thing very ſoon into his hands. No man will chooſe for the future to go through the ordeal trial prepared for him at an election by thoſe who deal in the worſt kind of ſcandal, the invention of falſehoods, and the aggravation of petty faults into great ones. The court and the miniſtry laugh to ſee their enemies become their beſt friends.

The city politicians tell us that we have two Lord Mayors this year—one nominal and oſtenſible, another real, though effecting to act modeſtly behind the curtain.

What ſcenes of tumult and diſtraction muſt the city of London expect for years to come! becauſe thoſe who call themſelves patriots are determined to act inconſiſtently with the name they have aſſumed.

A correſpondent informs us that we import yearly from Barbados, the leeward iſlands, and Jamaica 90,000 hogſheads of ſugar, which amount to 1,300,000l. and pays a duty of 300,000l.

If the preſent ſhameful practice of engroſſing is ſuffered to continue, it is in vain to expect proviſions at a reaſonable price; the conſequence of which will be, the lower claſſes of people muſt leave the kingdom, and oblige the higher ranks to hold the plough themſelves.

By a letter from Briſtol, we are informed that the ſpirit of emigration has begun to ſhow itſelf in the weſtern parts of the kingdom.

They write from Peterſburgh that the Swediſh Ambaſſador has made an open demand, in the name of his maſter, of the province of Livonia, which was taken from the Swede by the Czar, Peter the Great.

It is reported, that the American colonies are expected ſoon to enter into a general aſſociation, not to import any tea from England, till they have obtained the redreſs of certain grievances which they now complain of.

A few days ſince a young gentleman, who is entituled to a capital fortune in about a year, loſt 17,000l. at one ſitting, at a table near Piccadilly, but his guardian refuſing to pay it, he cut his throat, and now lies dangerouſly ill.

The Martha, Capt. Lewis, from Cape Fear, North-Carolina, for London, is ſafe arrived in the Downs.

The Barbadoes pacquet, Blackburn, for Barbadoes, with the Roſſeau, Hatch, for Dominica, both ſailed yeſterday from Graveſend for the Downs.

St. James's, Sept. 30. His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his warrant bearing date the 18th of Auguſt, 1773, to declare his pleaſure, that the Captain-Lieutenants in the Royal regiment of artillery and corps of Engineers ſhall take rank in the army, as well as in their reſpective corps, as Captains of foot, from the 25th day of May, 1772, in the ſame manner as the Captain-Lieutenants in the infantry and cavalry.

St. James's, Oct. 8. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the Twelfth day of this inſtant October, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the twenty-third of November next.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 2.

Letters were received by the Pacquet appointing the Hon. Henry White, Eſq; Abraham Lott, Eſq; and Mr. Benjamin Booth, merchant of this city, to be agents for the ſale of the TEA ſhipped for this province, by the Hon. the Eaſt-India Company, but there being a general oppoſition to the ſale of it, as it ſtands charged with a duty payable in the colonies; thoſe gentlemen have declined receiving it; in conſequence of which it will be taken into the protection of Government, and depoſited in the lower barracks.

On Tueſday laſt, being the anniverſary of St. Andrew, Tutelar Saint of Scotland; the gentlemen of that Society gave an elegant entertainment to their Excellencies the Governor and General, at Hull's tavern: The day and evening paſſed with the moſt perfect harmony, chearfulneſs and decorum. The Right Hon. Lord Drummond, was choſen Preſident, and David Johnſton, Eſq; Vice-preſident, for the enſuing year.

QUERIES.

Reſpecting the TEA ACT, *ſubmitted to the* moſt ſerious conſideration of every perſon in AMERICA.

QUERY. As there is an act of the Britiſh Parliament in being, that would ſubjugate America to *three pence ſterling duty* upon every pound weight of tea imported from *Britain*; and as this duty is *voted* independent of, and without the ſanction of any of *our* American Parliaments, what ought to be done unto every one of thoſe *traiterous perſons* who ſhall aid or abet the importation of, *or landing*, the ſaid tea in any part of America, till that act is totally repealed, *jointly by King, Lords, and Commons?*

ANS: Such baſe *traitors* to this country, without exception, ſhould immediately and *reſolutely* be dragged from concealment; they ſhould be tranſported, or forced from every place in America, loaded with the moſt ſtriking badges of diſgrace; particularly, we ought not to forget, *Jack on both ſides*, viz. the *deceitful*, LYING, *infamous* POPLICOLA; for in this caſe, all ſuch may abſolutely and juſtly be deemed as *public robbers* of our LIBERTY, PROPERTY, *and* PEACE.

QUERY. What will be the moſt effectual methods of proceeding, to obtain a repeal of the ſaid oppreſſive, unconſtitutional act?

ANS: TO USE NO TEA, *at leaſt for the preſent*, for if any perſon ſhould give to the ſellers more than the uſual price for tea, he ought to be held up as a mortal enemy to *American freedom*, And,—*brave Americans*,

ASSOCIATE WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

"O *ye brave men*, in whom we ſtill may find,
A love of virtue, FREEDOM, and mankind.
Go forth—in Majeſty of WOE array'd,
See, at your feet your COUNTRY kneels for aid,
Be as *one man*—CONCORD ſucceſs enſues—
There's not an HONEST HEART but what is your's
Go forth you muſt,—ye cannot be withſtood—
Be your hearts honeſt, as your CAUSE is GOOD."

QUERY. What will be the conſequence of a *miniſterial illegal ſuſpenſion* of the TEA ACT, or of receiving or ſtoring the ſaid *tea* in any way or manner whatever, until the Britiſh Parliament ſhall be pleaſed to recognize the matter?

ANS: It will be *dreadful*—it will be productive of innumerable and exceſſive bad conſequences; *a ſuſpending power is the moſt dangerous of all powers*; we muſt univerſally bear our teſtimony, and hold up our hands *firmly* againſt it; *reject the tea firmly*, for when it is landed, there will inevitably be an inceſſant uproar, ſuch as will of courſe conſtantly keep our towns in great confuſion, make the inhabitants extremely unhappy, and will aſſuredly, *in the event*, be repented of *moſt ſeverely*; for, if the *accurſed tea* ſhould once gain ſuch a footing as this, in America, our ſituation would be deplorable, *as we ſhould then be at the precarious mercy of others*, and inconteſtibly forfeit, *by rapid degrees*, our invaluable bleſſings, our *Birthrights*, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, *and* PEACE.

AN OLD PROPHET.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 30. 1773.

WHEREAS our nation have lately been informed, that the fetters which have been forged for us, (by the Parliament of Great-Britain) are hourly expected to arrive, in a certain ſhip, belonging to, or chartered by, the Eaſt India Company. We do therefore declare, that we are determined not to be enſlaved, by any power on earth; and that whatſoever ſhall aid, or abet, ſo infamous a deſign, or ſhall preſume to let their ſtore, or ſtores, for the reception of the infernal chains, may depend upon it, that we are prepared, and ſhall not fail to pay them an unwelcome viſit, in which they ſhall be treated as they deſerve; by

THE MOHAWKS.

New-York, *Nov.* 27, 1773.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 5.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Nov. 25.

"The India Company's Tea is not yet arrived, but is expected every hour. Our commiſſioners have *given up the conſignment*. Our committee of correſpondence have ſent letters to the ſeveral towns around us, and their ſeveral committees have met in this town, to the number of 70, and have all agreed that the Tea *ſhall not be landed*; and all the people in the country have agreed to the ſame, and ſtand ready at an hour's warning to march into town.

"The committee of Boſton have received a meſſage from the conſignees of the Tea, that they would have nothing to do with the Tea; ſince which, one of the conſignees has ſaid publickly that he would not live ſuch a life a week longer for all the Tea that is coming."

It appears from ſundry paſſages in the aboveſaid letter, not extracted, that it is the univerſal reſolution of town and country, that the Tea ſhall not be landed, but ſhall be ſent back to London.

Captain Brown, from Liſbon, on the 12th ult. in lat. 28: 59, long. 59: 38, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Pots, from Maryland for the Grenades, out 25 days; and on the 26th, about 25 leagues eaſt of the Capes, ſpoke the ſhip Mercury, Capt. Collings, from this port for Madeira, out 1 day, all well.

Captain Cox, from the Grenades, on the 25th ult. in lat. 36, long. 72: 39, ſpoke a brig. Capt. Campbell, from the Grenades for Caſco-Bay, out 20 days, who after his leaving the iſland loſt one of his men; and on the 26th, in lat. 36: 24, long. 73: 49, ſpoke a ſloop from Antigua for Virginia, but could not learn who ſhe was.

Captain Brice, from Cork, on the 29th ult. in lat. 37: 23, long. 73, ſpoke a ſloop from Rhode-Iſland for Ocracock, North-Carolina.

Captain Moore, from Liverpool, but laſt from Cork, on the 17th ult. in lat. 31: 20, long. 43, ſpoke a ſchooner and a ſloop from Nantucket for the Weſtern Iſlands; and on the 24th, in lat. 34: 13, long. 67, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. Preſton, from New-London for Dominica, out 5 days; the ſame day ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. Hood, from New-Haven for St. Vincents, out 4 days.

Captain Souder, from Cork, on the 3d ult. in lat. 39: 40, long. 28: 29, ſpoke a brig from Newfoundland for Cales, out 8 days: On the 21ſt, in lat. 33: 54, long. 58: 50, ſpoke a ſhip from London for Virginia, out 30 days, all well: On the 25th, in lat. 34: 43, long. 66: 5, ſpoke Capt. Hudſon, from Gibraltar for Virginia, out 6 weeks, all well; and on the 28th, in lat. 37: 26, long. 72: 30, ſpoke a ſnow, Capt. Thompſon, from this port for Jamaica, out 3 days, all well.

Capt. Caldwell, from Londonderry, on the 2d ult. in lat. 44: 9, long. 43: 30, ſpoke a brig, from Antigua for Liverpool: On the 18th, in lat. 38: 47, long. 52: 30, ſpoke a ſnow, Capt. Stewart, from this port for Belfaſt, out 14 days, all well: On the 20th, in lat. 39, long. 52, ſpoke two ſloops from Boſton for Africa, out 9 days, but could not learn who they were; and on the 22d, in lat. 38: 27, long. 38: 43, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Boſton for the Cape de Verds, but could not learn the maſter's name.

WHEREAS the ſudden riſe in the price of Tea at this critical juncture, has, by the enemies of America, been aſcribed to motives of intereſt, and as taking an undue advantage of the preſent commotion reſpecting that article: This has been taken into conſideration by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants of this city, at a public meeting; and as it is of great importance that we ſhould all concur in a noble oppoſition to this oppreſſive meaſure of the Eaſt-India Company, of introducing their Tea into America while ſubject to the preſent duty, it is hoped that every perſon, of whatever rank and ſituation in life, will ſuſpend any opinion or prejudice on this head: And that the public may be fully apprized how and by whom the price of this commodity has been enhanced, a Committee is appointed to enquire what quantities of Tea are now in this city—in whoſe hands—and whether the increaſe of price at this juncture is the effect of intention in the holders of Tea to take any undue advantage of their fellow ſubjects, or an occurrence of trade ariſing from an unforeſeen and accidental ſcarcity; and what meaſures can be fallen upon to reduce the price within ſome reaſonable bounds—The reſult of which enquiry will, as ſoon as poſſible, be laid before the public.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.
Sloop Speedwell, T. Bernard, Jamaica.
Sloop Kingſton, R. Patterſon, Jamaica.
Brig Repeal, C. Alexander, Porto Rico.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica.
Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Grenadoes.
Schooner Samuel, J. Barnard, Barbados.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, St. Kitts.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Liſbon.
Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Schooner Neptune, J. Harman, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Row, Maryland.
Schooner Biddy, W. Undrill, New-York.
Sloop Lydia, R. Sinnot, Virginia.
Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, North-Carolina.
Schooner Happy Return, J. Buck, Nova-Scotia.
Snow Live Oak, R. Moore, Liverpool.
Ship America, J. Brice, Cork.
Schooner Polly, R. Zuill, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Kitty, C. Thompſon, Jamaica.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.
Brig Boſcawen, N. Caldwell, Londonderry.
Sloop Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Cork.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbadoes.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Neptune, J. Harrow, Piſcataqua.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South-Carolina.
Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, Jamaica.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Brig Elizabeth, C. Stuart, Liſbon.
Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Londonderry.

CLEARED.

Schooner Mary, J. Perott, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Jamaica.
Brig Charlotte, R. Montgomery, Cadiz.
Sloop Dolphin, A. Sweeny, Dominica.
Sloop Live Oak, J. Bohannan, Virginia.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, North-Carolina.
Sloop William, J. Gorham, Boſton.
Ship Minerva, D. Gregory, Jamaica.
Ship Woodmaſs, T. Calender, Cadiz.
Sloop Three Brothers, T. Genn, North-Carolina.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents.
Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua.
Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, Virginia.
Ship Liberty, C. Thompſon, Maryland.
Sloop Speedwell, J. Bohannan, Jamaica.
Brig Delaware, T. Crippen, Jamaica.
Ship Charming Molly, R. Gill, Jamaica.
Schooner Biddy, J. Undrill, Virginia.
Schooner Mary, J. Welſh, Halifax.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert the following ſolution to the Berkſhire Queriſt's firſt equation.——*By a Youth.*

$$\frac{\sqrt{a \times a+cx}^{2}}{b^3} = 1-pnx+pn\sqrt{1-x^2}^{2} \text{ the given equation,}$$

q

Which ſquared and reduced ſtands thus:

$$\frac{2\,3}{qa}+\frac{2\,2}{2acq}x+\frac{2\,2}{acq}x=\frac{6}{bq}+\frac{6\,2\,2\,2}{bpnx}-\frac{2\,6}{2pbnm}\sqrt{1-x^2}+\frac{2\,2\,6}{pmb}$$

$$-\frac{2\,2\,6}{pmbx}.$$

Let $S=2acq+acq+pmb$, the co-afficients of the ſingle power of x. and let $\frac{6\,2\,2}{bpn}=r$, and $\frac{2\,6}{2pbnm}=t$, and $\frac{2\,2\,6}{pmb}=u$, and $\frac{2\,3}{qa}=v$, and $\frac{6}{bq}=d$, then will $v+Sx=d+rx^2-tx\sqrt{1-x^2}+u$, and let $v-u=d$, or $d+u-r=e$, then $rx^2-Sx+e=\pm tx\sqrt{1-x^2}$, which ſquar'd $r^2x^4-2rxS+2rex^2+S^2x^2+e^2=t^2x^2-t^2x^4$, if $t^2=2rs$, the co-afficients of x^3 be equal, this equation amounts to a ſimple quadratic only.

Pleaſe alſo to inſert the following equation, for the peruſal of the aforeſaid Queriſt.

$$z^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

QUERY. The value of x and z when $x=z=100$.

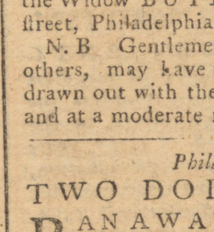
Note. The ſecond equation very eaſy from the firſt.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

TO-MORROW,
AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT
JAMES LOUGHEAD'S
VENDUE-STORE,
The upper end of SECOND-STREET,
Will begin the SALE of a good aſſortment of
DRY GOODS;
Likewiſe, Houſhold Goods, Wearing Apparel,
Silver Watches, &c. &c.
N. B. A few barrels of BOHEA TEA may be bought of him at private ſale.

BY VIRTUE of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Tueſday the 7th day of December inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe; five lots or pieces of ground, containing about eight acres, reſpectively, oppoſite the country ſeat of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; in the townſhip of Paſſyunk, bounded by lands of George Gray, Eſq; John Ord, and others; plans whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale, John Biddle's, and at the preſent Sheriff's office: Late the eſtate of HENRY ELVES: ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Eſq; late High Sheriff.
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1773.
FOR CORK,
THE BRIG
BOSCAWEN,
NOBLE CALDWELL,
MASTER:



WILL ſail in three weeks, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid maſter on board, at William Allen, Eſqr's. wharf.

THE VOTES of the HONOURABLE HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, for the current year, concluding with the laſt September ſeſſion, are now compleat, and to be ſold by HENRY MILLER, printer in Race-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian Alley: Where alſo may be had, the Weekly Votes, from Monday the 29th ult. to Saturday the 4th inſt.

WANTS EMPLOY,
A MIDDLE aged man, well acquainted with the dry goods or country buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A LARGE quantity of POTATOES, of the early ſort, extraordinary good of their kind, at a very low price for caſh only. Apply to the Widow BUTLER, in Loxley's Alley, Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.
N. B Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradeſmen or others, may have their books ſettled or accounts drawn out with the greateſt exactneſs and ſecrecy, and at a moderate rate, by applying as above.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1773.
TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, an Engliſh ſervant man named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about five feet five inches high, and about fifty years of age; had on when he went away, a blue mixture coat and jacket, claret colour-ed breeches, check ſhirt, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, a beaver hat, and a brown cut wig; he has a large ſcar acroſs his chin, and is a great ſnuff-taker. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
PETER M'KINLEY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 7th of October laſt, a negro fellow named SIP, born in Jamaica, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a ſoft voice, ſpeaks a little broken, goes limping, and ſeveral of his toes grow together; had on when he went away, a country linen jacket with ſmall folds, white ſhirt, check trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, &c. but will be apt to change his name and cloaths. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and brings him to the ſubſcriber near Choptank Bridge, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by
WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Saturday Evening, in this city, a ſmall linen PURSE, containing thirty-five Half-Johanneſes. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber at Pottſgrove, or to Mr. DAVID POTTS, merchant, in Water-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward.

JACOB MILLER.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
JUPITER,
SAMUEL BROWN,
MASTER;

A GOOD ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail in ten days, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, who can waſh, iron, cook and do all other kind of houſe-work, extremely well; ſhe has had the ſmall pox and meaſels. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

N. B. She has had neither huſband nor child.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE INDENTURES of a Man Servant, who has about two years and a half to ſerve; he is well qualified for an hoſtler to a tavern, is healthy and ſtrong, and fit for country work. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON THURSDAY EVENING was broke open the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Trenton, and was ſtolen two ſilver tankards, one marked with S. H. in a cypher, a ſilver tea-pot and ſtand, marked I. P. in a cypher, a pair of ſilver ſalt ſellers, a large ſilver ſoup-ſpoon, mark-
M.
ed R. R. one ſilver can, marked S. H. in a cypher, one ſilver punch ſtrainer, and a ſilver punch ladle. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures the plate, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

SAMUEL HENRY.

IS MISSING,

The FIRST VOLUME of
MRS. CENTLIVER's WORKS.

THE perſon who has it will much oblige the owner, by returning it, or leaving it with the Printer hereof; otherwiſe the ſett will be broke, and cannot be replaced in America.

IMPORTED in the ſnow Neptune, Thomas Wallace, maſter, from LISBON,

FIVE ſtrong SERVANT MEN, three of whom are tradeſmen, viz. a taylor, a ſhoemaker and a weaver. For particulars apply to JOHN WILCOCKS, Eſq; or to the ſaid maſter on board, at Hamilton's wharf.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a ſurveyor in Pennſylvania, will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage: Or if any perſon can give information of the family, it may do them a kindneſs, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

WANTED immediately to RENT,

A PLANTATION, with a dwelling-houſe, ſtable, &c. about one or two hundred acres partly cleared, with ſome meadow and woodland, upon the river Delaware or near a creek, the Pennſylvania ſide, not exceeding twenty miles from this city: if a crop is in the ground, a reaſonable allowance will be paid in ready money. The perſon wanting is a ſtranger. Pleaſe to enquire of ROBERT AITKEN, bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named MURDOCK MARTIN, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, wears his own brown hair, cut ſhort on the top, and buſhy behind: Had on when he went away, an old ozenbrugs ſhirt, and tow trowſers, an old jacket, and an old coarſe brown outſide jacket, with cuffs to the ſleeves, alſo an old pair of ſhoes, he talks little or no Engliſh. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

FOR THE SCURVY AND RHEUMATISM.

DOCTOR EUSTACE's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, the only ſhort and infalliible cure for thoſe reigning diſorders the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm, though arrived to the higheſt degree of inveteracy, and of many years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible evacuation, or the leaſt purging, which by an unaccountable miſtake, is generally adviſed in ſcorbutic caſes, though moſtly found rather to increaſe and confirm the ſcurvy than cure it. Theſe juſtly eſteemed Chimical drops, without any trouble or confinement, do immediately ſtrike at the true cauſes of the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm and their effects; they quickly alter the morbid ſtate of the juices, purify the blood, ſweeten the fluids, and cleanſe them from impurities; they effectually remove languid heavineſs of the whole body, wandering pains, weakneſs of the back, and all the vaſt variety of ſymptoms with which the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm are attended; they alſo act as a cordial reſtorative to broken and emaciated conſtitutions, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, creating an appetite, promoting digeſtion, and ſhortly reſtoring the deſponding patient to a ſtate of vigour and activity.

N. B. Any perſon afflicted with ſcorbutic ulcers, or violent rheumatic pains, may (by applying to the DOCTOR, at his ſhop ſix doors above Market-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet) meet with ample ſatisfaction and immediate relief. Letters Poſt-paid, duly anſwered.

AN OFFICE,

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES, is now eſtabliſhed,

WHERE all perſons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUND-RENTS to ſell, may be aſſiſted in the diſpoſal of them, for a reaſonable commiſſion; and thoſe who are deſirous of making purchaſes, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be ſuited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all eſtates offered for ſale, with the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at ſuch other places as particular circumſtances may render neceſſary; and the whole, or ſuch parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking muſt appear obvious, on conſidering that by this means *ſellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reaſon to hope will become general) all eſtates offered for ſale will be ſeen at one view.

The terms, upon which this buſineſs will be tranſacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-ſtret, near the London Coffee-houſe, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the weſt end of Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-ſtreet, by 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet, to Penn-ſtreet (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-ſtreet.

A number of lots, ſituate on the north-ſide of Green-ſtreet (near the barracks) extending from Front-ſtreet to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet. Alſo ſeveral other lots, on both ſides of Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining Green-ſtreet.

Ninety feet of ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between the north ſide of Cherry Alley and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in ſeveral lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, encloſed in good bank, ſupported by a well built ſtone wall, 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly encloſed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is ſituated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaſer paying a *very ſmall* part of the conſideration money, may have ſeven years credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joſhua Morris, Eſq; it contains 125 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a ſufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen thereon; alſo a large ſtone barn, ſmith's ſhop, &c. One fourth of the purchaſe money being paid at the time of ſale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good ſecurity.

A plantation in Oxford townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, on the great road to Briſtol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, ſome of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log houſe, ſtabling, and a well of good water on the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at intereſt, on good ſecurity, at the pleaſure of the purchaſer.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellent meadow ground, in Moyamenſing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is encloſed with a good fence, and has a large ſtable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money upon proper ſecurity.

A houſe and lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High or Market-ſtreet; an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.

A lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, juſt above the Bank Meeting Houſe, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick houſe, three ſtories high, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A houſe and lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets.

A lot to the eaſtward of the above, on the eaſt ſide of King or Water-ſtreet, of the ſame front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

WANTED to PURCHASE,
GROUNDRENTS, well ſecured, to a large amount.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
MINERVA,
FRANCIS FEARISS,
MASTER;

SHE is a fine ſtout veſſel, has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will certainly ſail with the firſt flaxſeed ſhips, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Neill's wharf, below the Drawbridge, or to JOSEPH WILSON in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, about the latter end of July laſt, a certain ARCHIBALD M'FARLAND, born in Ireland, and came to this place about a year ſince; he is a carpenter by trade, about twenty-four years of age, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſlim made, with dark brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a brown coat, a grey cloth jacket, black breeches, an Engliſh caſtor hat, with ſundry other cloaths: he is a little ſtoop ſhouldered, of a quick motion of body, flat footed, ſmooth faced, and of a lively diſpoſition. Whoever ſecures the ſaid M'Farland in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his bail may recover him again, ſhall have the above reward; and if brought to the ſubſcriber, living near St. Georges in Newcaſtle County, ſhall have reaſonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HIGGINS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Baltimore, and that he hath changed his name.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

On the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to inſtruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and uſeful French language, &c. in the moſt expeditious method, agreeable to the lateſt improvements of the French Academy. Gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at his houſe, will be waited on at their places of abode. He keeps a regular claſs every evening for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

N. B. The ſaid DAYMON has juſt received from London, per Captain Cook, a new and compleat aſſortment of IMPLEMENTS and APPARATUS for marking linen, ſilk, books, &c. which will be ſold very low.

JAMES CUNNING,

At the ſign of the Spinning Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal Market, has juſt ſupplied himſelf with a freſh aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

AS ſaid Goods are laid in on the very beſt terms, none excepted, he hopes to have it in his power to ſell to ſuch as pleaſe to make tryal, on terms that will be agreeable to them. Among ſaid Goods are a general aſſortment of BROAD-CLOTHS, viz. ſuperfines at 30*ſ.* per yard, and others in proportion down to 5*ſ.* IRISH LINENS, from 7*ſ.* to 15*d.* per yard.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

SHEAFF AND SICKEL,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, two doors above the ſign of the Black Bear, have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; brandy; cordials; molaſſes; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Malaga wines; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugar; muſcovado ditto; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, powder, ſhot, iron pots and tea-kettles. Alſo, a quantity of Geneva of excellent quality, and a few tierces of lamp and tanners oil.

MASON AND PATTON,

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

Juſt imported in the Friendſhip, Capt. M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, a neat aſſortment of fine

IRISH LINENS,

Now opening and to be ſold for CASH ONLY, by

CHARLES EDDY,

WHO expects by the firſt veſſels from Liverpool, a large quantity of coarſe linens, ſheetings and dowlaſs, to compleat the above aſſortment.

Very fine MUSCADINE RAISINS,
TURKEY FIGS, and CURRANTS,

TO BE SOLD BY
SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

At the bell and dragon, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

WHO have lately imported from London, an aſſortment of the freſheſt Drugs and Genuine Patent Medicine, the moſt ſaleable articles in large quantities.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Severn, James Hathorn, Maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

STOCKER AND WHARTON,

At their ſtore below the Drawbridge,

GROUND white lead in kegs; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 2 and a half and 2 and a quarter inch ſheathing ditto; hob ditto; beſt pale ale in hogſheads, and Taunton ale in hampers; 7 by 9, 10 by 8, 11 by 8, 11 by 9, and 13 by 11 window glaſs in boxes; iron pots from 1 to 15 gallons; round and flat gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles in crates; hemp of an excellent quality; forge hammers; bundles of iron hoops; currants in kegs; boxes and kegs of pipes; writing paper; ſcythes and frying pans: Alſo Jamaica ſpirits; coffee; ſugar; indigo; &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1773.

LOST,

About a week ago,

A VERY ſmall parchment POCKET BOOK, containing between £6 and £7 in paper currency: It is ſuppoſed to be dropped between Second and Fifth-ſtreets, or between that and the Moravian Meeting. Whoever has taken up the ſaid pocket-book, and will be kind enough to bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive one half for their trouble.

WANTED,

A NEAT light COACH, or CARAVAN, to carry not leſs than four, or more than ſix perſons. Alſo a likely young BAY GELDING, between 15 and 16 hands high; he muſt be ſtrong and ſound. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

A LAD about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can write a tolerable hand and cypher. Such a one who is ſmart an active, and is willing to go into a ſtore in the country, may have a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot, in a very convenient ſituation for any buſineſs, connected with water carriage up or down Delaware, being near the Drawbridge in this city, nearly oppoſite Capt. Donnell's, where Mr. Andrew Doz lately lived; alſo two lots being 33 feet front on Queen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and 100 feet deep, having a good dwelling houſe erected thereon, with a pump of excellent water before the door. Enquire of

JOHN MOYES.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on low terms for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, have for SALE,

AN aſſortment of European and East-India GOODS, amongſt which are a great variety of SILKS, as brocaded and ſtriped luteſtrings, plain and flowered mantuas, plain and figured ſattins, paduaſoys, ducapes, taffaties, peelongs, perſians, modes and ſarſanents; collar velvet and other ribbands, China ſilk handkerchiefs, fine India dimity pallampores, and other ſuch India Goods; alſo a few of the beſt Wilton Carpets, of different ſizes; all which will be ſold low for caſh or the uſual credit.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold, by

DAVID DESHLER,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, about mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets,

PAINTERS colours, white and red lead, Spaniſh brown, litharge, Venetian red, yellow ochre, umber, Spaniſh white, verdigreaſe, Pruſſian blue, vermilion, antimony, white vitriol, allum, magnes, brimſtone, Engliſh glue, linſeed oil, ſweet oil, per gallon and quart, ſpirit of turpentine, ſteel and iron plate hand-ſaws, tenant and compaſs ditto, pannel ditto, ſaw ſetts, firmers, ſtocked, heading and mortiſeing chizzels, gouges, carpenters hammers, lathing hatchets, plane irons, compaſſes, ſpike and nail gimblets, augers, pincers, carpenters beſt box rules, ſliding ditto, turning chizzels and gouges, braſs knob locks, Engliſh and Dutch cheſt locks, drawer ditto, H and H L hinges, cheſt ditto, padlocks, braſs knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood ſcrews, ſhoemakers hammers, pincers, and nippers, ſhoemakers knives and awl blades, raſps, knives and forks, pocket and pen-knives, butchers ditto, razors, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, ſhoe buckles, braſs ink-pots, braſs cocks, coat and jacket buttons, gun locks, ivory and horn combs, temple and common ſpectacles, ſheep ſhears, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels, curry combs, black lead pencils, ſaw mill files, half round and flat ditto, three ſquare and round ditto, blackſmiths raſps, marking irons, candleſticks, braſs garniſhing nails, tobacco boxes, fine and coarſe braſs wire, rat traps, ſnuffers, Dutch ſcythes and ſickles, cutting knives, gun barrels, copper and iron teakettles, frying pans, iron ſquares, faſh lines and pullies, pepper and coffee mills, braſs handles for drawers, eſcutcheon deſk hinges and locks, caſtors, cloak hooks, curtain rings, braſs knobs, 3d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, ſprigs, fine clout nails, flat and box irons, cotton and linen checks, handkerchiefs, ſtriped cotton and linen Hollands, 7-8 and 6-4 bed ticks, 6-4 and 1-2 bed bunts, cotton velvets, cambricks and lawns, 7-8 and yard wide linen, ell-wide ſheeting, Ruſſia ditto, ſhalloons and tammies, durants, callimancoes, camblets, broad cloths, Indian blankets, mens and womens ſtockings, ſilk knee garters, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf and hair buttons, coloured and ſtitching threads, pepper, alſpice, ginger, nutmegs, ſaffron, mace, cloves, indigo, cinnamon, camphire, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, freſh red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

THE public are hereby informed, that the reaſon the Cohanſey Lottery did not commence drawing at the time propoſed in the ſcheme, was it's not being full at that time; but as ſoon as the few tickets which remain on hand are diſpoſed of, the drawing will begin. The public will be informed of the drawing three weeks before it commences.

WANTED,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER middle aged man, who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about twenty five feet front, and forty feet deep to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, now in the tenure of the Widow Bolitho: The advantage of the two fronts muſt make it very valuable for any kind of buſineſs. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New-Market.

N. B. A young man, a miller, well acquainted with French burrs, and can be well recommended, may hear of a place by enquiring as above.

Springfield, October 1, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN WARREN, on the 4th inſt. came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and in my abſence went up ſtairs and ſtole a claret coloured broad cloth coat, with lining of the ſame colour, and check lining to the ſleeves, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, with a twenty ſhilling and other bills in the pockets, a fine linen ſhirt, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, and it is likely many more things which I dont know of. And whereas I have reaſon to ſuppoſe the above man to be ſervant to NICHOLAS SMITH, at Cedar Bridge, on the road leading to Egg-Harbour; he is about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, long brown hair not tied; had on a brown jacket without ſleeves, coarſe white trowſers and ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL BRIANT.

Northampton County, Oct. 29th, 1773.

WHEREAS, I the ſubſcriber lately purchaſed a tract of land of SAMUEL BOND, of Cheſnuthill Townſhip, Northampton County, and executed unto the ſaid BOND, one promiſſory note, for ſeven pounds, and four obligations for ten pounds each, bearing date on or about the 12th day of April laſt, and as I have ſince diſcovered that the ſaid SAMUEL BOND has no eſtate, right or title whatſoever, to great part of the ſaid land. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignments of the ſaid note or bonds, as I will not pay any part of the money until ſaid BOND ſhall deliver me a clear indiſputable title, or till I am compelled to make payment by law.

THOMAS JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

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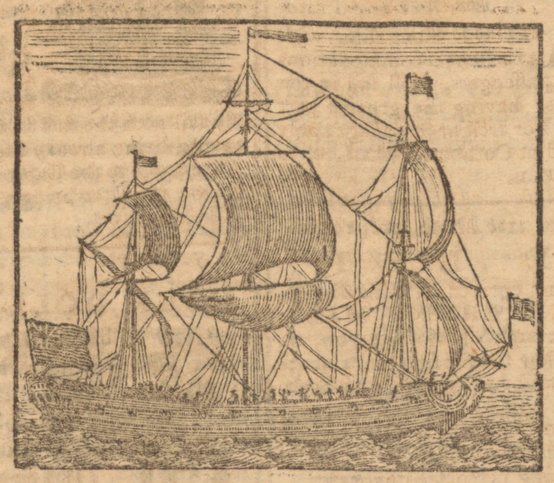
DUNLAP's Pennsylvania Packet.

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1773.



A place fixed upon for an observatory and fort, at KING GEORGE'S ISLAND: *an excursion into the woods, and its consequences: the fort erected: a visit from several chiefs on board and at the fort, with some account of the musick of the natives, and the manner in which they dispose of their dead. From Lieutenant* COOK's *voyage, published by Dr.* HAWKESWORTH.

ON the morning of Saturday the 15th of April, 1769, several of the Chiefs whom we had seen the day before came on board, and brought with them, hogs, bread-fruit, and other refreshments, for which we gave them hatchets and linen, and such things as seemed to be most acceptable.

As in my excursion to the westward, I had not found any more convenient harbour than that in which we lay, I determined to go on shore and fix upon some spot, commanded by the ship's guns, where I might throw up a small fort for our defence, and prepare for making our astronomical observation.

I therefore took a party of men, and landed without delay, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and the astronomer, Mr. Green. We soon fixed upon a part of the sandy beach, on the N. E. point of the bay, which was in every respect convenient for our purpose, and not near any habitation of the natives. Having marked out the ground that we intended to occupy, a small tent belonging to Mr. Banks was set up, which had been brought on shore for that purpose: by this time a great number of the people had gathered about us; but, as it appeared, only to look on, there not being a single weapon of any kind among them. I intimated, however, that none of them were to come within the line I had drawn, except one who appeared to be a chief, and Owhaw. To these two persons I addressed myself by signs, and endeavoured to make them understand, that we wanted the ground which we had marked out to sleep upon for a certain number nights, and that then we should go away. Whether I was understood I cannot certainly determine; but the people behaved with a deference and respect that at once pleased and surprised us: they sat down peaceably without the circle, and looked on, without giving us any interruption, till we had done, which was upwards of two hours. As we had seen no poultry, and but two hogs, in our walk when we were last on shore at this place, we suspected that, upon our arrival, they had been driven farther up the country; and the rather, as Owhaw was very importunate with us, by signs, not to go into the woods, which, however, and partly for these reasons, we were determined to do. Having therefore appointed the thirteen marines and a petty officer to guard the tent, we set out, and a great number of the natives joined our party. As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks, as soon as he had got over, fired at them, and happened to kill three at one shot: this struck them with the utmost terror, so that most of them fell suddenly to the ground, as if they also had been shot at the same discharge: it was not long, however, before they recovered from their fright, and we continued our rout; but we had not gone far before we were alarmed by the report of two pieces, which were fired by the guard at the tent. We had then straggled a little distance from each other, but Owhaw immediately called us together, and by waving his hand, sent away every Indian who followed us except three, each of whom, as a pledge of peace on their part, and an entreaty that there might be peace on ours, hastily broke a branch from the trees, and came to us with it in their hands. As we had too much reason to fear that some mischief had happened, we hasted back to the tent, which was not distant above half a mile, and when we came up, we found it entirely deserted, except by our own people.

It appeared, that one of the Indians who remained about the tent after we left it, had watched his opportunity, and, taking the centry unawares, had snatched away his musquet. Upon this, the petty officer, a midshipman, who commanded the party, perhaps from a sudden fear of farther violence, perhaps from the natural petulance of power newly acquired, and perhaps from a brutality in his nature, ordered the marines to fire: the men, with as little consideration or humanity as the officer, immediately discharged their pieces among the thickest of the flying crowd, consisting of more than a hundred; and observing that the thief did not fall, pursued him, and shot him dead. We afterwards learnt, that none of the others were either killed or wounded.

Owhaw, who had never left us, observing that we were now totally deserted, got together a few of those who had fled, though not without some difficulty, and ranged them about us: we endeavoured to justify our people as well as we could, and to convince the Indians that if they did no wrong to us, we should do no wrong to them: they went away without any appearance of distrust or resentment; and having struck our tent, we returned to the ship, but by no means satisfied with the transactions of the day.

Upon questioning our people more particularly, whose conduct they soon perceived we could not approve, they alledged that the centinel whose musquet was taken away, was violently assaulted and thrown down, and that a push was afterwards made at him by the man who took the musquet, before any command was given to fire. It was also suggested, that Owhaw had suspicions, at least if not certain knowledge, that something would be attempted against our people at the tent, which made him so very earnest in his endeavours to prevent our leaving it; others imputed his importunity to his desire that we should confine ourselves to the beach; and it was remarked that neither Owhaw, nor the chiefs who remained with us after he had sent the rest of the people away, would have inferred the breach of peace from the firing at the tent, if they had had no reason to suspect that some injury had been offered by their countrymen; especially as Mr. Banks had just fired at the ducks: and yet that they did infer a breach of peace from that incident, as was manifest from their waving their hands for the people to disperse, and instantly pulling green branches from the trees. But what were the real circumstances of this unhappy affair, and whether either and which of these conjectures were true, can never certainly be known.

The next morning but few of the natives were seen upon the beach, and not one of them came off to the ship. This convinced us that our endeavours to quiet their apprehensions had not been effectual; and we remarked with particular regret, that we were deserted even by Owhaw, who had hitherto been so constant in his attachment, and so active in renewing the peace that had been broken.

Appearances being thus unfavourable, I warped the ship nearer to the shore, and moored her in such a manner as to command all the N. E. part of the bay, particularly the place which I had marked out for the building a fort. In the evening, however, I went on shore with only a boat's crew, and some of the Gentlemen: the natives gathered about us, but not in the same number as before; there were I believe between thirty and forty, and they trafficked with us for cocoa-nuts and other fruit, to all appearance as friendly as ever.

On the 17th, early in the morning, we had the misfortune to lose Mr. Buchan, the person whom Mr. Banks had brought out as a painter of landscapes and figures. He was a sober, diligent, and ingenious young man, and greatly regretted by Mr. Banks; who hoped, by his means, to have gratified his friends in England with representations of this country and its inhabitants, which no other person on board could delineate with the same accuracy and elegance. He had always been subject to epileptic fits, one of which seized him on the mountains of Terra del Fuego, and this disorder being aggravated by a bilious complaint which he contracted on board the ship, at length put an end to his life. It was at first proposed to bury him on shore, but Mr. Banks thinking that it might perhaps give offence to the natives, with whose customs we were then wholly unacquainted, we committed his body to the sea, with as much decency and solemnity as our circumstances and situation would admit.

In the forenoon of this day we received a visit from Tubourai Tamaide and Tootahah, our chiefs, from the West: they brought with them, as emblems of peace, not branches of plantain, but two young trees, and would not venture on board till these had been received, having probably been alarmed by the mischief which had been done at the tent. Each of them also brought, as propitiatory gifts, some bread-fruit, and a hog ready dressed: this was a most acceptable present, as we perceived that hogs were not always to be got; and in return we gave to each of our noble benefactors a hatchet and a nail. In the evening we went on shore and set up a tent, in which Mr. Green and myself spent the night, in order to observe an eclipse of the first satellite of Jupiter: but the weather becoming cloudy, we were disappointed.

On the 18th, at day-break, I went on shore, with as many people as could possibly be spared from the ship, and began to erect our fort. While some were employed in throwing up intrenchments, others were busy in cutting pickets and fascines, which the natives, who soon gathered round us as they had used to do, were so far from hindering, that many of them voluntarily assisted us, bringing the pickets and fascines from the wood where they had been cut, with great alacrity: we had indeed been so scrupulous of invading their property, that we purchased every stake which was used upon this occasion, and cut down no tree till we had first obtained their consent. The soil where we constructed our fort was sandy, and this made it necessary to strengthen the intrenchments with wood; three sides were to be fortified in this manner; the fourth was bounded by a river, upon the banks of which I proposed to place a proper number of water-casks. This day we served pork to the ship's company for the first time, and the Indians brought down so much bread-fruit and cocoa-nuts, that we found it necessary to send away part of them unbought, and to acquaint them, by signs, that we should want no more for two days to come. Every thing was purchased this day with beads: a single bead, as big as a pea, being the purchase of five or six cocoa-nuts, and as many of the bread-fruit. Mr. Banks's tent was got up before night within the works, and he slept on shore for the first time. Proper centries were placed round it, but no Indian attempted to approach it the whole night.

The next morning, our friend Tubourai Tamaide made Mr. Banks a visit at the tent, and brought with him not only his wife and family, but the roof of a house, and several materials for setting it up, with furniture and implements of various kinds, intending, as we understood him, to take up his residence in our neighbourhood; this instance of his confidence and good-will gave us great pleasure, and we determined to strengthen his attachment to us by every means in our power. Soon after his arrival, he took Mr. Banks by the hand, and leading him out of the line, signified that he should accompany him into the woods. Mr. Banks readily consented, and having walked with him about a quarter of a mile, they arrived at a kind of awning which he had already set up, and which seemed to be his occasional habitation. Here he unfolded a bundle of his country cloth, and taking out two garments, one of red cloth, and the other of very neat matting, he cloathed Mr. Banks in them, and without any other ceremony, immediately conducted him back to the tent. His attendants soon after brought him some pork and bread-fruit, which he eat, dipping his meat into salt water instead of sauce: after his meal he retired to Mr. Banks's bed, and slept about an hour. In the afternoon, his wife Tomio brought to the tent a young man about two and twenty years of age, of a very comely appearance, whom they both seemed to acknowledge as their son, though we afterwards discovered that he was not so. In the evening, this young man and another chief, who had also paid us a visit, went away to the westward, but Tubourai Tamaide and his wife returned to the awning in the skirts of the wood.

Our Surgeon, Mr. Monkhouse, having walked out this evening, reported, that he had seen the body of the man who had been shot at the tents, which he said was wrapped in cloth, and placed on a kind of bier, supported by stakes, under a roof that seemed to have been set up for the purpose: that near it were deposited some instruments of war, and other things, which he would particularly have examined but for the stench of his body, which was intolerable. He said, that he saw also two more sheds of the same kind, in one of which were the bones of a human body that had lain till they were quite dry. We discovered afterwards, that this was the way in which they usually disposed of their dead.

A kind of market now began to be kept just without the lines, and was plentifully supplied with every thing but pork. Tubourai Tamaide was our constant guest, imitating our manners, even to the using of a knife and fork, which he did very handily.

As my curiosity was excited by Mr. Monkhouse's account of the situation of the man who had been shot, I took an opportunity to go with some others to see it. I found the shed under which his body lay, close by the house in which he resided when he was alive, some others being not more than ten yards distant; it was about 15 feet long, and 11 broad, and of a proportionable height: one end was wholly open, and the other end, and the two sides, were partly enclosed with a kind of wicker work. The bier on which the corpse was deposited, was a frame of wood like that in which the sea beds, called cotts, are placed, with a matted bottom, and supported by four posts, at the height of about five feet from the ground. The body was covered first with a matt, and then with white cloth; by the side of it lay a wooden mace, one of their weapons of war, and near the head of it, which lay next to the close end of the shed, lay two cocoa nut-shells, such as are sometimes used to carry water in; at the other end a bunch of green leaves, with some dried twigs, all tied together, were stuck in the ground, by which lay a stone about as big as a cocoa nut: near these lay one of the young plantain trees, which are used for emblems of peace, and close by it a stone ax. At the open end of the shed also hung, in several strings, a great number of palm-nuts, and without the shed, was stuck upright in the ground, the stem of a plantain tree about five feet high, upon the top of which was placed a cocoa nut-shell full of fresh water: against the side of one of the posts hung a small bag, containing a few pieces of bread-fruit ready roasted, which were not all put in at the same time, for some of them were fresh and others stale. I took notice that several of the natives observed us with a mixture of solicitude and jealousy in their countenances, and by their gestures expressed uneasiness when we went near the body, standing themselves at a little distance while we were making our examination, and appeared to be pleased when we came away.

Our residence on shore would by no means have been disagreeable if we had not been incessantly tormented by the flies, which, among other mischief, made it almost impossible for Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Banks's natural history painter, to work; for they not only covered his subject so as that no part of its surface could be seen, but even eat the colour off the paper as fast as he could lay it on. We had recourse to musquito nets and fly-traps, which, though they made the inconvenience tolerable, were very far from removing it.

On the 22d, Tootahah gave us a specimen of the music of this country; four persons performed upon flutes which had only two stops, and therefore could not sound more than four notes, by half tones: they were sounded like our German flutes, except that the performer, instead of applying it to his mouth, blew into it with one nostril, while he stopped the other with his thumb: to these instruments four other persons sung, and kept very good time; but only one tune was played during the whole concert.

Several of the natives brought us axes, which they had received from on board the Dolphin, to grind and repair; but among others, there was one which became the subject of much speculation, as it appeared to be French: after much enquiry, we learnt that a ship had been here between our arrival and the departure of the Dolphin, which we then conjectured to have been a Spaniard, but now know to have been the Boudeuse, commanded by M. Bougainville.

TO BE LET,

A NEAT three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, hath two parlours, four chambers, a kitchen and yard belonging to the same, situate in Moravian-alley, three doors from Arch-street.

Also a good commodious STORE, in Water-street, midway between Market and Arch-streets, with shelves, and a compting-house, suitable for the dry goods business, and a large dry cellar under the same. Enquire of the printer.

JOHN FROMBERGER,

FURRIER, living on the east side of Second-street, and next door to Mr. Milne, Jeweller,

HAS just imported a fresh assortment of FURRS, which are MANUFACTURED by him into MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINES, and LINING for CLOAKS; those ladies who will please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon the best of usage, and upon reasonable terms: Those who purchase any article of value in furriery, may have it secured from the moths in the summer season, by him. Milleners and country shop-keepers may be supplied at the cheapest rate: He has likewise a general assortment of SHOP GOODS to dispose off, on very reasonable terms.

N. B. He buys all sorts of shipping furrs, such as otters, minks, foxes, ground squirels, &c. &c.

IF MATTHEW NEIL, who came over in the ship Glasgow, from Glasgow, last fall, and proposed going to Cumberland county as well to purchase land as to sell a few dry goods, will direct a line to the subscriber, merchant, in Philadelphia, (who has not heard from him since he left that place) he may hear of something in which he is materially concerned. Should he be dead, or left that country, any person giving information of him, will much oblige, and be rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Who has just imported in the Glasgow, Capt. Marquis, via New-York, a neat assortment of Scotch threads, checks, check and printed handkerchiefs; fine lawns, handkerchiefs, aprons and ruffles, &c.

Just imported in the ship Montague, Capt. Pickles, from London, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Market-street, near the Court-house, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general assortment of drugs and medicines, shop furniture, Surgeons pocket instruments, lancets, scissars, tooth drawers, pill boxes, phials, syrop and galley pots, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, from the original ware-houses; with an elegant assortment of fine paints, such as verdigrease, Prussian blue, sap green, drop lake, Indian red, carmine, rose and Dutch pink, vermillion, &c. large brushes; tools; camels, pig-hair, and black lead pencils; oil cloth; gold and silver leaf; gold beaters skin; court and issue plaister; linseed and nut oils, &c. &c. Dye Stuffs, as madder, copperas, arnetto, indigo, redwood, logwood, cochineal, &c. pumice and rotten stone, &c. &c.

N. B. He manufactures corks, chocolate and mustard, and gives the best prices for mustard seed.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

DANTZIC, *Sept.* 3.

WE have long wondered here at the ſupineneſs of the Engliſh nation, under the Pruſſian impoſitions upon its trade entering our port. We did not till lately know the claims, ancient and modern, that hang over that nation, and therefore could not ſuſpect that it might ſubmit to thoſe impoſitions from a ſenſe of duty, or from principles of equity. The following edict, juſt made public, may, if ſerious, throw ſome light upon this matter:

" Frederick, by the grace of God, King of Pruſſia, &c. &c. to all preſent and to come, health. The peace now enjoyed throughout our dominions, having afforded us leiſure to apply ourſelves to the regulation of commerce, the improvement of our finances, and at the ſame time the eaſing our domeſtic ſubjects in their taxes: For theſe cauſes, and other good conſiderations us thereunto moving, we hereby make known, that after having deliberated theſe affairs in our council, preſent our dear brothers, and other great officers of the ſtate, members of the ſame, we, of our certain knowledge, full power and authority royal, have made and iſſued the preſent edict, viz.

" Whereas it is well known to all the world, that the firſt German ſettlements made in the iſland of Britain, were by colonies of people, ſubjects to our renowned ducal anceſtors, and drawn from their dominions, under the conduct of Hengiſt, Horſa, Hella, Uſſa, Cerdicus, Ida, and others; and that the ſaid colonies have flouriſhed under the protection of our auguſt houſe, for ages paſt, have never been emancipated therefrom, and yet have hitherto yielded little profit to the ſame. And whereas we ourſelf have in the laſt war fought for and defended the ſaid colonies againſt the power of France, and thereby enabled them to make conqueſts from the ſaid power in America, for which we have not yet received adequate compenſation. And whereas it is juſt and expedient that a revenue ſhould be raiſed from the ſaid colonies in Britain towards our indemnification; and that thoſe who are deſcendants of our ancient ſubjects, and thence ſtill owe us due obedience, ſhould contribute to the repleniſhing of our royal coffers, as they muſt have done, had their anceſtors remained in the territories now to us appertaining: We do therefore hereby ordain and command, that from and after the date of theſe preſents, there ſhall be levied and paid to our officers of the cuſtoms, on all goods, wares, and merchandizes, and on all grain and other produce of the earth exported from the ſaid iſland of Britain, and on all goods of whatever kind imported into the ſame, a duty of four and a half per cent, ad valorem, for the uſe of us and our ſucceſſors.—And that the ſaid duty may more effectually be collected, we do hereby ordain, that all ſhips or veſſels bound from Great-Britain to any other part of the world, or from any other part of the world to Great-Britain, ſhall in their reſpective voyages touch at our port of Koningſberg, there to be unladen, ſearched, and charged with the ſaid duties.

" And whereas there have been from time to time diſcovered in the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain by our coloniſts there, many mines or beds of iron ſtone; and ſundry ſubjects of our ancient dominion, ſkilful in converting the ſaid ſtone into metal, have in times paſt tranſported themſelves thither, carrying with them and communicating that art; and the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland, preſuming that they had a natural right to make the beſt uſe they could of the natural productions of their country for their own benefit, have not only built furnaces for ſmelting the ſaid ſtone into iron, but have erected plating forges, ſlitting mills, and ſteel furnaces, for the more convenient manufacturing of the ſame, thereby endangering a diminution of the ſaid manufacture in our ancient dominion. We do therefore hereby farther ordain, that from and after the date hereof, no mill or other engine for ſlitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making ſteel, ſhall be erected or continued in the ſaid Iſland of Great-Britain: And the Lord Lieutenant of every county in the ſaid iſland is hereby commanded, on information of any ſuch erection within this county, to order and by force to cauſe the ſame to be abated and deſtroyed, as he ſhall anſwer the neglect thereof to us at his peril.—But we are nevertheleſs graciouſly pleaſed to permit the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland to tranſport their iron into Pruſſia, there to be manufactured, and to them returned, they paying our Pruſſian ſubjects for the workmanſhip, with all the coſts of commiſſion, freight, and riſque coming and returning, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

" We do not however think fit to extend this our indulgence to the article of wool, but meaning to encourage not only the manufacturing of woolen cloth, but alſo the raiſing of wool in our ancient dominions, and to prevent both, as much as may be, in our ſaid iſland, we do hereby abſolutely forbid the tranſportation of wool from thence even to the mother country Pruſſia; and that thoſe iſlanders may be farther and more effectually reſtrained in making any advantage of their own wool in the way of manufacture, we command that none ſhall be carried out of the county into another, nor ſhall any worſted bay or woollen yarn, cloth, ſays, bays, kerſeys, ſerges, frizes, druggets, cloth ſerges, ſhalloons, or any other drapery ſtuffs, or woollen manufactures whatſoever, made up or mixt with wool in any of the ſaid counties, be carried into any other county, or be waterborne even acroſs the ſmalleſt river or creek, on penalty of forfeiture of the ſame, together with the boats, carriages, horſes, &c. that ſhall be employed in removing them. Nevertheleſs our loving ſubjects there are hereby permitted (if they think proper) to uſe all their wool as manure for the improvement of their lands.

" And whereas the art and myſtery of making hats hath arrived at great perfection in Pruſſia, and the making of hats by our remote ſubjects ought to be as much as poſſible reſtrained. And for as much as the iſlanders beforementioned, being in poſſeſſion of wool, beaver, and other furs, have preſumptuouſly conceived they had a right to make ſome advantage thereof, by manufacturing the ſame into hats, to the prejudice of our domeſtic manufacture, we do therefore hereby ſtrictly command and ordain, that no hats or felts whatſoever, dyed or undyed, finiſhed or unfiniſhed, ſhall be loaden or put into or upon any veſſel, cart, carriage or horſe, to be tranſported or conveyed out of one county in the ſaid iſland into another county, or to any place whatſoever, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, on pain of forfeiting the ſame, with a penalty of five hundred pounds ſterling for every offence. Nor ſhall any hat-maker in any of the ſaid counties employ more than two apprentices, on penalty of five pounds ſterling per month; we intending hereby that ſuch hat-makers, being ſo reſtrained both in the production and ſale of their commodity, may find no advantage in continuing their buſineſs.—But leſt the ſaid iſlanders ſhould ſuffer inconveniency by the want of hats, we are farther graciouſly pleaſed to permit them to ſend their beaver furs to Pruſſia; and we alſo permit hats made thereof to be exported from Pruſſia to Britain, the people thus favoured to pay all coſts and charges of manufacturing, intereſt, commiſſion to our merchants, inſurance and freight, going and returning, as in the caſe of iron.

" And laſtly, being willing farther to favour our ſaid colonies in Britain, we do hereby alſo ordain and command, that all the thieves, highway and ſtreet robbers, houſe breakers, forgerers, murderers, ſo——tes, and villains of every denomination, who have forfeited their lives to the law in Pruſſia, but whom we, in our great clemency do not think fit here to hang, ſhall be emptied out of our gaols into the ſaid iſland of Great-Britain for the better peopling of that country.

" We flatter ourſelves that theſe our royal regulations and commands will be thought juſt and reaſonable by our much favoured coloniſts in England, the ſaid regulations being copied from their own ſtatutes of 10 and 11 Will. III. C. 10.—5 Geo. II. C. 22—23 Geo. II. C 29—4 Geo. I. C. 11. and from other equitable laws made by their Parliaments or from inſtructions given by their Princes, or from reſolutions of both houſes entered into for the good government of their own colonies in Ireland and America.

" And all perſons in the ſaid iſland are hereby cautioned not to oppoſe in any wiſe the execution of this our edict, or any part thereof, ſuch oppoſition being high treaſon, of which all who are ſuſpected ſhall be tranſported in fetters from Britain to Pruſſia, there to be tried and executed according to the Pruſſian law.

" Such is our pleaſure.

" Given at Potſdam this twenty fifth day of the month of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the thirty third year of our reign.

" By the King in his Council.

" RECHTMÆSSIG, *Sec.*"

Some take this edict to be merely of the King's *jeux d' eſprit*: Others ſuppoſe it ſerious, and that he means a quarrel with England: But all here think the aſſertion it concludes with, " that theſe regulations are copied from acts of the Engliſh parliament reſpecting their colonies," a very injurious one; it being impoſſible to believe that a people diſtinguiſhed for their love of liberty, a nation ſo wiſe, ſo liberal in its ſentiments, ſo juſt and equitable towards its neighbours, ſhould, from mean and injudicious views of petty immediate profit, treat its own children in a manner ſo arbitrary and tyrannical!

LONDON, *Sept.* 20.

The Duke of Cumberland, we are told, means to viſit moſt of the Courts in Europe, in conſequence of which he will ſtay abroad two years.

Sept. 23. It is ſaid that his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York, will be created a Knight of the Bath, in the room of the late Sir William Beauchamp Proctor.

Sept. 24. They write from Rome, that the plate found in the different colleges and churches belonging to the Jeſuits is valued at one million of ſcudis, and has been all confiſcated. It has alſo been diſcovered that the Jeſuits had lodged in the bank of Venice, three years ſince, immenſe ſums of money, for which they had 60,000 ſcudis per ann. which is now ſtopped.

They write from Paris that one Dr. D——— was laſt month broke upon the wheel there, for the murder of a prieſt. The Doctor was ſeventy-four years of age, it is ſaid, and had twelve wives living.

They write from Amſterdam, that a perſon in a capital way in the banking buſineſs at Antwerp, has lately diſappeared with 700,000 ducats private property.

Extract of a letter from Cleves, Sept. 31.

" The Council of Regency in this city have publiſhed a Placart here, and throughout the whole Dutchy, dated the 16th of this month, the tenor of which is as follows:

We Frederick, by the Grace of God, King of Pruſſia, to all and every one of our well beloved and faithful ſubjects, greeting.—Altho' you are already informed that you cannot circulate any Bulls or Briefs from the Pope, without having received our approbation concerning them, we do not in the leaſt doubt, that you will conform to that general order, in caſe that the Pope's Bull for the ſuppreſſion of the ſociety of Jeſuits ſhould be brought to the tribunal of your juriſdiction. Wherefore we have judged it neceſſary to remind you again of it; and as under the date of Berlin of the 6th of this month, we have reſolved for reaſons which moved us thereto, that this annihilation of the ſociety of Jeſuits lately promulged, ſhould not be publiſhed in our dominions; we graciouſly order you to take within your juriſdiction the neceſſary meaſures for the ſuppreſſion of ſaid Bull from the Pope; for which purpoſe, you will immediately on receipt of the preſent, expreſsly forbid in our name, under penalty of being ſeverely puniſhed, all Eccleſiaſticks of the Roman Catholic Religion, dwelling within your juriſdiction, to publiſh the ſaid Pope's Bull, which annihilates the ſociety of Jeſuits. We enjoin you to ſee this order ſtrictly put into execution, and to give us immediate notice in caſe that any foreign dignified clergymen ſhould attempt to ſlip into this country any Bulls of that nature.

Sept. 29. Orders are arrived here to prepare proviſions and pilots for five Ruſſian ſhips of the line, which will arrive ſome time in the month of October in a port in the Engliſh channel, in order to take the ſaid proviſions and pilots on board, and then ſail for the Archipelago.

They write from the Hague, that the ſtates General have juſt ordered 1800 ſeamen to be raiſed which are to man thoſe veſſels that are ordered to cruize in the north ſea.

Oct. 2. A noble Lord has lately had a ſcheme preſented him by which the public are to be releaſed of two thirds of the national debt in about 19 years, provided we are at peace, and that without any additional tax on the people.

Extract of a private letter from Rome, Aug. 31.

" His Holineſs, notwithſtanding the extreme rigour with which he proceeds againſt the Jeſuits, is diſpoſed to render them ſervice of a ſpiritual kind; for which purpoſe he has drawn up a manual of devotions peculiarly adapted to their preſent ſituation. In the confeſſional part of one of them are theſe remarkable words: We acknowledge with confuſion of face, that though we derived the name of our lately-ſuppreſſed order from *Jeſus*, yet too many of us have acted as if the *Devil himſelf* had been the author of our principles."

Oct. 5. A letter from Warſaw, dated Sept. 18, ſays, " Count Potocki, Staroſte of Belzk, ſon to the Waiwode of Kiow, ſome time ago, without the conſent of his father, married the young Counteſs of Komorowſki, who not long after her marriage, was taken away by force, and it is ſaid ſhe was drowned, which has occaſioned Komorowſki, the father of the young Counteſs, to enter a proceſs againſt the family of Count Potocki, particularly againſt the Staroſte of Belzk."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Sept. 8.

" By a veſſel juſt arrived in the Tagus, from Magadore, a Portugueſe ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, we have advice, that the St. Antonio, a Portugueſe man of war, had been ran away with, and the Captain and crew murdered in the following manner:—She had been on a cruiſe, and being foul, put into a ſmall cove on the ſlave coaſt to careen. The crew were on ſhore during the careen, and were overpowered and killed by the natives, who launched the veſſel, and were ſeen in much diſtreſs by a ſmall Engliſh ſhip that put in ſoon after at Magadore."

A correſpondent obſerves, on the ſtate of the inhabitants in the duchy of Cleves, if they refuſe obedience to the Pope's Bull, they are to be excommunicated as heretics; and if they comply, the King of Pruſſia will puniſh them as rebels.

An extract of a letter from the Orkneys ſays, " The weather here having for ſome time been very rough, has retarded the intercourſe between the iſlands, and done great damage."

Oct. 6. As the ſeveral articles of life are at preſent rated, it appears by a nice calculation, that every country gentleman who has an income of 1000l. per ann. pays no leſs than 350l. of it in taxes and exciſe.

Monday afternoon a duel was fought in a field near Hoxton, occaſioned by a political diſpute, between a clerk belonging to a public-office and a Liveryman who had polled for Mr. Wilks, wherein the former was run through the body, and now lies at the point of death.

Oct. 7. The 66th regiment of foot, commanded by Lord Adam Gordon, is juſt returned from Jamaica, where it has been ſtationed nine years, and is ordered to Berwick upon Tweed. The above regiment has been three times recruited ſince it left England; and, including officers and private men, there are only 15 out of 550 that have lived to return to their native ſhore.

A poor illiterate ſhepherd in Devonſhire has inoculated upwards of five hundred people ſince May laſt, all of whom have had the ſmall-pox, and recovered.

The Jane, Moran, from Jamaica for London, a miſſing ſhip, is ſafe arrived at Dover; 30 per cent. was refuſed on her on Tueſday night.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a monthly return to be made of all the ſtores expended in his Majeſty's dock-yard.

The Ruſſians have at length taught their enemies the Turks to fight. A generous foe ſhould never puſh things to extremity. The moſt deſpotic power upon earth cannot counteract the deſigns of nature. Ruſſia is, by a long and bloody, though ſucceſsful war, deprived of inhabitants, and exhauſted in wealth. The Turks may now inſiſt upon terms which the Ruſſians, in the height of conqueſt, would not grant.

The preſent Grand Vizir of the Turks, Mouſſom Oglou, who is the braveſt officer in their army, has always ſhewed the greateſt diſpoſition to peace of any man in their empire; the ſame abilities which gave him ſuch a ſuperiority in the field, enabled him to comprehend the fatal tendency of a war under the preſent weakneſs of the Turkiſh empire.

Oct. 9. Like the people of England, who are ſtarving in the midſt of plenty, the Empreſs of Ruſſia is in the greateſt diſtreſs for men and money in the midſt of conqueſt: With this difference only, our ſcarcity will every day be leſs and leſs known, while her's will every day be growing more and more diſtreſſing.

Letters from Paris by yeſtarday's mails adviſe, that Count Broglio, who was nominated to receive Madame the future Counteſs of Artois on the frontiers of that kingdom, received an order on the 25th ult. to repair to his eſtate at Ruffee, in Angoumois, to which place he is ordered into exile. The reaſon of this is not known.

The contractors with Government for making gunpowder, have received orders for delivering in 4000 tons of that commodity into his Majeſty's ſtorehouſes at Portſmouth, and 200 at Sheerneſs.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from the Queen of Denmark and was immediately forwarded to their Majeſties at Kew.

A certain compoſer of muſick, in the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, died lately at Potſdam. His Majeſty expreſſed very great ſorrow for his death, and buried him moſt magnificently: People were at a loſs to aſſign a reaſon for the friendſhip which this King pretended to have for the muſician, when the world knows his Majeſty is an utter ſtranger to ſenſibility. However, the true cauſe is eaſily accounted for; the King pretends to be a great compoſer in muſick himſelf; the muſician was modeſt, and always confeſſed his inferiority, and celebrated the compoſitions of his Royal Maſter. The truth is, the King is but a ſecond rate ſcratcher of notes, and his principal compoſer was inferior to him. We never envy thoſe whom we excel. What a bleſſed people muſt the ſubjects of this monarch be, who can boaſt that they have a Prince, who is the greateſt warrior, philoſopher, poet, legiſlator, muſician, and robber, in all his dominions!

Oct. 12. It is poſitively determined on, that no ſhips of war ſhall in future be built in Merchants Yards, as in the courſe of laſt war the exigences were ſo great, that contract ſhips were built at double the expence, of green timber, which ſoon after rotted. In conſequence of this laudable reſolution, a ſufficient number of ſhipwrights will be conſequenoly employed, and our navy always kept upon a reſpectable footing.

Oct. 13. A gentleman returned from the interior part of North-America, beyond the Ohio, informs us of a nation of Jews being diſcovered among the Indians, who call themſelves the tribe of Naphthali. Their religious worſhip, and their tenets correſpond with thoſe in Europe; but their ſituation ſo remote, and their not being engaged in traffic like their brethren on this ſide the Atlantic, are circumſtances our correſpondent cannot account for.

Oct. 14. The officer who eſcorted the Abbe Terray, when he was carried from Paris, deſired him not to be melancholy, ſince he might very ſoon be recalled. " Friend ſays he, when one's conſcience is eaſy, we need no conſolation. Beſides, when juſtice is baniſhed, thoſe who remain have moſt reaſon to be troubled."

On Tueſday the ſerjeant who was ordered to be ſhot, but afterwards reprieved, for enliſting men and ſending them into the French ſervice, received two hundred and fifty laſhes on the Parade in St. James's Park. He was ſo extremely weak after receiving the puniſhment, that he was obliged to be ſupported by two ſoldiers to the hoſpital. He is to receive the ſame number again as ſoon as his ſtrength will permit, and afterwards be drummed from the regiment.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 29.

Extract of a letter from a Nobleman in Great-Britain, to a Gentleman in this Province, dated 9th of Auguſt laſt paſt.

" My ſentiments in general, with reſpect to America, are too well known to require any declaration of them at preſent. One thing I am certain of, that no Governor who follows the inſtructions of a Britiſh miniſtry will be agreeable on your ſide of the world, except a very different ſet of maxims ſhould take place with adminiſtration. I never doubted the loyalty of your countrymen, nor do I know of any other *loyalty* than obedience to the laws enacted by ourſelves in a body of repreſentatives. The firſt magiſtrates execute theſe laws by accountable miniſters, and repreſent the Majeſty of the people at large. Another ſyſtem of loyalty has been broached of late, but by God's favour and the ſtrength that he may be pleaſed to afford me, I will not ſuffer it to have dominion over me. A ſtranger to your particular ſentiments of legal freedom. I ſhall conclude this letter with a paragraph of one from the Great PITT to me a few days ago, viz.

" On the other ſide the Atlantic, we view a world not yet enervated by luxury nor tainted with corruption; of courſe, ardent and reſolute for LIBERTY. How affecting the ſpectacle! How does the *Honeſt Daughter* ſhame the *Profligate Mother*."

Yeſterday morning arrived here the ſhip Dartmouth, Capt. Hall, in 8 weeks from London, with 114 cheſts of the long expected and much talked of TEA: Captain Hall firſt came to an anchor near the caſtle, and this morning came up and anchored of the Long wharf.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 9.

On the firſt inſtant, his Excelleney the Governor iſſued two proclamations, declaring his Majeſty's aſſent to two and his diſallowance of two other acts of the Legiſlature of this Province.

CONFIRMED.

An act for eſtabliſhing the boundary, or partition line, between the colonies of New-York *and* New-Jerſey, *and for confirming titles and poſſeſſions.* Paſſed in Feb. 1771.

An act to ſettle and eſtabliſh the line or lines of diviſion between the city of New-York *and the Townſhip of* Harlem, *ſo far as concerns the right of ſoil in controverſy.* Paſſed in March, 1772.

DISALLOWED.

An act more effectually to prevent private lotteries. An act to prevent infectious diſtempers in the counties therein mentioned. Paſſed in March, 1772.

The Corporation of the city of New-York, having lately reviſed and republiſhed their laws, have deſired the clauſes of a *Law for regulating negroes, mulattoes and other ſlaves*, to be re-publiſhed in the news-papers. By this law, no negroe, mulatto or Indian ſlaves, above the age of 14 years, (and not in company with his maſter, miſtreſs, or ſome white perſon of the family, that owns or hires them) ſhall appear in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys of the city, ſouth of freſh water, after 9 o'clock, without a lanthorn, and alighted candle in it, under the penalty of being publickly whipped, not exceeding 15 laſhes, unleſs the owner will pay 2s. to the taker up, to excuſe the ſame. Any perſon may take up ſuch ſlaves, and carry them before the Mayor, or an Alderman; or if at an unſeaſonable hour, lodge them in the watch houſe till next morning.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated Nov. 20, 1773.

" The Tea affair makes a great noiſe here, but nothing is yet done; it will be prevented landing, without doubt."

We hear that his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon has retired to Milton; and the gentlemen appointed by the Honourable the Eaſt-India Company to be agents for vending their Tea at Boſton, remain ſtill at Caſtle William.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CATECHISM.

QUERY. Why do the Americans refuſe the importation of Engliſh tea at this time.

ANSW: Becauſe it is ſaddled with a *duty*, which is a *tax* for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from us, without our conſent; and ſuch *tax* or *duty* is therefore *unconſtitutional*, *cruel*, and *unjuſt*.

QUERY. Who aſſume to themſelves this power of taxing us without our own conſent?

ANSW: The Britiſh Parliament; who, in ſo doing, aſſume a power deſtructive of the very frame of their own conſtitution: For ſuch a power is totally inconſiſtent with the general liberty, whereby no part of the King's ſubjects can tax another without their conſent.

QUERY. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *unconſtitutional?*

ANSW: Becauſe it is a tax in direct oppoſition to a fundamental maxim of the Britiſh conſtitution, whereby we can *only* be taxed by our own conſent, or that of our own Repreſentatives.

QUERY. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *cruel?*

ANSW: Firſt, becauſe to tax us without our conſent is treating us like enemies, and forcing us to be ſuch, who are the natural friends of Great-Britain. Secondly, becauſe this *duty* is an additional ſum impoſed upon *us only*; for all the world may have *this tea* at the common market price, without any duty, the poor Americans only excepted. And thirdly, becauſe it is treating us ſimilar to that of an enemy's laying a conquered people under contribution.

QUERY. How do you prove the tea *duty* to be *unjuſt?*

ANSW: Becauſe it is forcing our property from us, without our own conſent, by virtue of *power alone*, which is no leſs a crime, in the ſcale of juſtice, than downright robbery.

QUERY. But as children of Great-Britain, ought we not to ſubmit to her *aſſumed right* of *taxing* us without our own conſent?

ANSW: We ought not to ſubmit; for if we are children of Great-Britain, we are, by birthright, entitled to an equal ſhare of all the privileges of her happy conſtitution: But an equal ſhare of thoſe privileges we cannot enjoy, nor indeed any ſhare of them at all, if we grant a *right* in her, or in any other power to tax, or make laws for us without our own conſent.

QUERY. Have our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain, by reaſon of our being *deſcended* from them any right to our property?

ANSW: None at all; for our being deſcended from *them*, conſidered as a nation of freemen, can never ſubject us to ſlavery; becauſe freemen can never beget ſlaves: But could we ever ſuppoſe our mother country to be a nation of ſlaves, in that caſe, we ſtill muſt be free, for ſlaves can have no real property. Therefore, in either caſe, whether we conſider ourſelves deſcended from Great-Britain, as from a land of liberty, or ſlavery, Americans ſtill muſt be free.

QUERY. If it be *unconſtitutional*, *cruel* and *unjuſt*, to lay *duties* upon us, or *tax* us without our conſent, is it not incumbent upon us to defend our common property from all ſuch impoſitions?

ANSW: Yes, becauſe it is as much the duty of the whole people to defend and preſerve their common property, as it is that of an individual to defend and preſerve his private property from the unconſtitutional, cruel, and unjuſt attacks of a highwayman.

QUERY. By what ways and means ſhould we exert ourſelves in the defence of our common property, when attacked by *unjuſt power?*

ANSW: By all ſuch ways and means as we ſhall judge to be moſt likely to promote the important end of ſecuring that property.

QUERY. Can you prove that the people have a right to be their *own judges*, as to the ways and means neceſſary to preſerve their property from *unjuſt power?*

ANSW: Yes, from the nature of property itſelf; for property neceſſarily implies a right in thoſe that have it, to defend it; if then they who have property have a right to defend it, they muſt have the ſame right to the choice of means for that end; but they cannot have a right to the choice of means for that end, unleſs they have a right to *judge* of thoſe means; therefore, the people have a right to be their *own judges* as to the ways and means neceſſary to preſerve their property from *unjuſt power?*

QUERY. But ought we not always to meaſure our oppoſition to *unjuſt power* againſt our property, by the laws of the land.

ANSW: Yes, when the laws of the land, preſcribe ſufficient means, by which we can ſecure our property, and when the executors of theſe laws are faithful to their truſt.—But when the laws of the land, do not preſcribe means ſufficient, to ſecure our property; or if they do, when the executors of theſe laws are unfaithful to their truſt; in either caſe, conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our property, we cannot meaſure our oppoſition to unjuſt power againſt it, by the laws of the land; but *only* by the perpetual, and univerſally binding law of *ſelf-defence*; which law has been, *and ever will be*, the ſole director of every people, when their rights and properties, cannot be ſecured by the laws of their country.

N. B. The author of the above *Queries*, has no deſign, by exhibiting them to the public, but the *general good* of the Britiſh empire: and not the advantage of a *part* only, to the deſtruction of the liberties of the reſt.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 6, 1773.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 13.

THE gentlemen nominated to make enquiries concerning the riſe of Tea (ſee our laſt) having made the neceſſary inquiry—The Committee appointed by the inhabitants of this city, on the fourth inſtant, now beg leave to lay before the public what has appeared to be a true ſtate of facts, reſpecting the encreaſed price of Tea.—Upon the ſtricteſt ſearch and inquiry among the principal importers and dealers in that commodity, it is found that there is but a ſmall quantity of Tea in the city, by the beſt computation not more than 25 cheſts, which chiefly lays in the hands of the retaillers and ſhop-keepers, who being apprized of the ſcarcity of that commody, engroſſed it, and not adverting to the dangerous tendency of advancing the price at this time, inconſiderately fell into that miſtake: But in juſtice to thoſe ſhop-keepers and retaillers, the Committee inform the public, that upon repreſenting to them the pernicious conſequences of ſuch a procedure at this time, and the great diſſatisfaction it has occaſioned among their Fellow Citizens, they readily and unanimouſly complied with the advice and requeſt of the ſaid Committee, not to aſk more than *6ſ.* or at moſt *6ſ6* per pound, for what Tea they have to ſell, and to retail it in ſmall quantities only, ſo as to accommodate every one as much as poſſible, and prevent its being farther engroſſed at an advanced price. As the above enquiry has been directed and made by the Committee, in order to give ſatisfaction to their Fellow Citizens, and particularly the Tradeſmen and Mechanics, who may be ſuppoſed to be moſt affected by the high price of this article—it is hoped, that laying aſide all prejudice and ſuſpicions, (if any have been entertained) they will chearfully and unanimouſly concur in the noble oppoſition now formed againſt the introduction of Tea in this province, while ſubject to a tax, impoſed by the Britiſh Parliament.

And as there may be ſome perſons, who have not come within the notice of this inquiry, and others, who forgetting the duty they owe their country, may attempt to enhance the price of Tea, beyond what has been agreed to by ſuch as have been called upon. This Committee do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that if any importer of Tea ſhall aſk ſuch a price for it as not to allow a reaſonable profit to the retailler at the price of *6ſ.* or *6/6* per pound, that notice thereof may be given to the Committee at the Coffee-Houſe:—And if any ſhopkeeper, or retailler of Tea ſhall demand more than *6/6* per pound, and at the like rate for any leſſer quantity; the Committee do alſo beg, that the like notice may be given, in order that the names of ſuch perſons may be communicated to the public, and ſuch farther ſteps be taken as may be neceſſary for the ſafety, and eſſential intereſts of our country.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Nov. 25.

"I have been often in company with the moſt active and popular men, and ſometimes with a few of the unpopular men. I am confident that I am not miſtaken concerning the determination of the people of Boſton. Think of it as you pleaſe, they are abſolutely determined to draw blood, if it is neceſſary. It is ſtrange, though ſome of their merchants have imported a good deal of Tea, ſince the non-importation, the people ſhould now riſe up like one man, to oppoſe the India Company's emiſſion; but the facts are, of the whole quantity of tea imported here, laſt year for inſtance, (for I have an opportunity of examining the particulars,) three-fourths by Meſſieurs Hutchinſons, Clark, and Lloyd, all violent Tories. The quantity imported is alſo exaggerated in Draper's paper, and the number of importers trebled and more. Thus Mr. Clark and ſon imported in ſix different veſſels, whence they are ſet down for ſix different importers; but the great clue, by which you may ſolve the preſent zeal of the Boſtonians, is the happy circumſtance of their fellow coloniſts being embarked in the ſame cauſe. They ſay that providence has interfered, to ſend this occaſion of uniting the colonies, and if they have hitherto been tardy, they are now reſolved to wipe off the ſcore. There is but one regiment here, and that in the caſtle. There are three or four ſhips of war in the harbour, and the Admiral has for ſome days given out, that he is determined not to interfere in the matter, as it is purely a mercantile affair, nor do the people care whether he does or not, for they know he might as well hang himſelf, as burn the town. Four or five Committees come in every day to conſult with the leading men of the town, and concert the neceſſary meaſures. There were 13 or 1400 names ſome days ago to a paper in this town, obligating themſelves to deſtroy the Tea, or be deſtroyed in the attempt, in caſe it ſhould come aſhore. The whole town and neighbourhood are arming themſelves. The Tea Commiſſioners never lodge in town. Yeſterday they offered to ſurrender their commiſſions, and ſuffer the Tea to be ſtored under the care of the town, till they ſhould hear from home; but that offer is rejected with contempt. They are expreſsly told, that unleſs they ſend the Tea back to London, they muſt look to the ſafety of their own lives."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Nov. 29, 1773.

"Hall and Bruce arrived Saturday evening, with each an hundred and odd cheſts of the *deteſted Tea*; what will be done with it, I can't ſay, but I tremble for the conſequences, ſhould the conſignees not conſent to re-ſhip it. They have ſoftened down ſo far as to offer it to the care of the Council or the town, till ſuch time as they hear from their friends in England; but I am perſuaded from the preſent diſpoſition of the people, that no alternative will do, than to have it immediately ſent back to London.

"The bells are now ringing for a general muſter; a third Tea veſſel is arrived in Nantaſket road, 5 miles from Boſton."

Capt. Roach from Liſbon, on the 2d inſt. in lat. 37: 10, long. 74: 50, ſpoke Capt. Jones, from Marblehead for Virginia.—The brig Polly, Capt. Stanton, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, was arrived at Liſbon.

Capt. Inkſon, from Turks-Iſland, on the 1ſt inſt. about 12 leagues N. E. of Cape Hatteras, ſpoke Capt. Hodge, in the ſloop Pennſylvania Farmer, from St. Croix for New-York, out 10 days.

*** The Commiſſioners for improving the navigation in the river Delaware, are deſired to meet on Monday the 20th inſtant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at Benjamin Davids's tavern, in Second-ſtreet.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Pennſyl. Packet, W. Bell, Maryland.
Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Virginia.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Brig Betſey, T. Welſh, South-Carolina.
Sloop Norfolk Packet, T. Gilbert, Virginia.
Sloop Samuel, J. Owens, Virginia.
Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Schooner Molly and Fanny, J. Hunn, Georgia.
Schooner Betſey, D. Sturges, Virginia.
Schooner Polly, R. Inkſon, Turks-Iſland.
Brig Kitty, G. Thompſon, Hiſpaniola.
Brig Monmouth. J. Ute, Gibraltar.
Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Nancy, J. Ingraham, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Cæſar, J. Cowdry, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Sally, R. Keith, Madeira.
Brig Polly, G. Hurſt, Barbados.
Ship Polly, T. Roach, Liſbon.
Brig Anna, G. Carr, St. Kitts.
Brig Chance, A. Boyd, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Molly, J. Lightbourn, Barbados.
Schooner Gull, J. Roſs, Grenadoes.
Schooner King Tammony, J. Allen, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Harmony, W. Timmons, Surrinam.
Brig Princeſs of Orrange, H. Norris, Madeira.
Schooner Britannia, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, N. Caſtle on Del.
Sloop Globe, S. Millener, Virginia.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Ship Polly, T. Roach, Liſbon.
Brig Molly, J. Lightbourne, Barbados.

CLEARED.

Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Virginia.
Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, Liſbon.
Brig New Speedwell, R. Wilſon, Jamaica.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Row, Maryland.
Ship Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Jamaica.
Schooner Neptune, J. Harman, Boſton.
Ship Fame, H. Lyle, Liſbon.
Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, Dominica.
Ship Fame, J. Genſell, Liſbon.
Ship America, J. M'Cay, Maryland.
Schooner Samuel, J. Barnard, Marblehead.
Sloop Endeavour, M. Maker, North-Carolina.
Brig Friendſhip, F. Illingſworth, Dominica.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South-Carolina.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, Boſton.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Boſton.
Sloop Mulberry, J. Blake, Virginia.
Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola.
Schooner Pennſyl. Packet, J. Henderſon, Maryland.
Brig Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Brig Three Friends, W. Brown, Grenadoes.
Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenadoes.
Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, Newry.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Culloch, Belfaſt.
Ship Phœnix, W. Gamble, Tobago.
Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.
Brig Cornelia, J. Forſter, Dominica.
Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Londonderry.
Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados.

December 10, 1773.

City of Philadelphia, ſs.

IN purſuance of an act of aſſembly to regulate the aſſize of bread, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, We, WILLIAM FISHER, Mayor, THOMAS LAWRENCE and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Eſquires, Aldermen of ſaid city, have ſet the aſſize of loaf bread, which ſhall be ſold or expoſed to ſale within the ſaid city, in manner following, viz.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-two Shillings and Three pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Middl. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6½	1d. loaf is 0 7¼	1d. loaf is 0 10
2d. ditto, 0 13	2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 4¾
4d. ditto, 1 10	4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 9
8d. ditto, 3 4	8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 5 2
12d. ditto, 4 14	12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 7 11

TO BE SOLD,

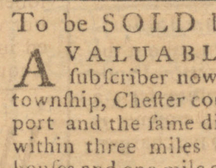
A PAIR of excellent bay horſes, full 15 hands high. They may be ſeen at Mr. Perkin's ſtable in Sixth-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, whereon the ſubſcriber now dwells, lying in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, eighteen miles from Newport and the ſame diſtance from Chriſtiana Bridge, within three miles of two Preſbyterian meeting-houſes and one mile and a half of an Engliſh church, and near to ſix merchant mills, the furtheſt not more than four miles off: It contains upwards of 215 acres, near 150 of which are cleared and well watered, and the remainder well timbered; alſo betwixt 25 and 30 acres of meadow, of which there are about 10 acres watered, bearing Timothy; and a good orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, which bears well every year. On ſaid plantation is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 36 feet by 25, with a cellar under the whole, convenient fire places, and three rooms on a floor; likewiſe a large double barn and three ſtables. Said plantation is good for wheat, corn, or paſture, and is under good repair of fencing; ſubject to a quitrent of one ſhilling ſterling per hundred. An indiſputable title for the whole will be given. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may have an opportunity of viewing it, and knowing the terms of ſale.

WILLIAM KERR.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.



STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near the town of Saliſbury, in North-Carolina, about the 29th of September laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and paces, four years old laſt ſpring, has a large blaze or reach in her forehead, her off hind foot white to the fet lock, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with the letters GR. and looks of the make of the Engliſh breed of horſes. Whoever will ſecure ſaid mare, ſo that I may have her delivered to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, proclamation money; and if the mare and thief be brought here, and the thief convicted, the above reward of TEN POUNDS, like money, ſhall be paid, by GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The perſon ſuſpected to be the thief goes by the name of JOSEPH CHANEY, and was lately advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette as a horſe thief: Fifty Pounds reward is given for ſuch offenders in that province.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP

BETSEY,

SAMUEL KYLE, MASTER;

HAS the greateſt part of her cargo ready to take on board, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet, or to the Captain on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Eſqr's. wharf.

N. B. Juſt imported in ſaid ſhip, and to be ſold by JOSEPH CARSON, a large quantity of Iriſh linens, from 3ſ. to 5ſ. per yard; a few tons of ſmiths coal; a few groce of black quart bottles, and a few hogſheads of Liverpool beer.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER AND GILDER,

On the Bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe,

HAS juſt imported in the Montague, Captain Pickles, a very large and general aſſortment of LOOKING GLASSES, which he will diſpoſe of, wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt rates.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to diſpoſe of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious method of procuring purchaſers, or payments of their ſeveral debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his houſe in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the ſaid colony, having himſelf been a practitioner thereof for theſe five years laſt paſt, within the ſame.

ZEBULON RUDULPH,

Has removed his ſtore into that lately occupied by Mr. BERTLES SHEE, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, on reaſonable terms,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England rum; ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, raiſins in kegs, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, beſt keg butter, and bar iron of the beſt quality, &c. &c.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORGAN, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, thin fair hair, very ſhort, pock marked, has a whitiſh look in his eyes, and ſpeaks with the brogue: Had on, an old felt hat, half worn, bound round with tape, a tow linen ſhirt, ſcarlet flannel jacket, made ſailor faſhion, with a blue one under it, brown cloth breeches, with courſe dirty linen trowſers over them, white yarn ſtockings, with good ſhoes and broad rimmed yellow buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, or brings him home to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's, Hundred, New-Caſtle County, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, about 8 o'clock, an Iriſh ſervant man, named LUKE DOYLE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, perhaps may pretend to be a jockey, dark complexion, ſpeaks with the brogue, and talks of having been in the light horſe: Had on and took with him, a ſuperfine white broadcloth coat with mohair buttons, a brown cloth jacket with ſleeves, a pair of light blue cloth breeches, and a pair of light mixed worſted ſtockings. He is about 21 years old.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above ſervant in any of his Majeſty's jails, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

EDWARD TABER,

living in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Pewter-Platter alley.

N. B. All Captains of veſſels, are forbid to take him off at their peril.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cape May, the 4th inſt. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH SMITH, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet eight inches high: Had on, a claret colour ſhort coat, blue plush breeches, blue ribbed ſtockings, ſtrong leather ſhoes, plated buckles, a beaver hat, a black handkerchief, and a white ſhirt; he alſo took with him a check ſhirt. Whoever ſecures the abovementioned lad, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN GANDY.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him away at their peril.

December 8, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

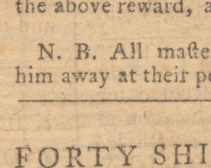
RAN AWAY on Tueſday morning laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, in the county of Bucks, a certain indented apprentice, named JOHN M'ILLROY, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a well ſet fellow of a fair complexion; had on a blue coat, jacket and breeches, and had with him a pair of leather breeches: He felonioufly took with him a fine linen ſhirt, one white jacket, and one ſtriped ditto. It is likely he is gone towards New-York, as he was ſeen on the old York road the day he went away. Is is probable he may attempt to get on board ſome veſſel, as he has acknowledged he has been at ſea ſeveral years before. Whoever apprehends the ſaid run-away, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, from

NATHAN M'CLELLAND.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From a paſture near the Play-houſe,



A LARGE dark brindled COW, with a white belly and legs, a lump on her buttock where ſhe has been horned or gored, but is now healed, a white triangular ſpot on her face, and a white tail; her horns pretty long and ſtraight. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward will be given to any perſon that brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Penn-ſtreet; and a reward of FIVE POUNDS is hereby offered to any perſon that will diſcover the thief, if ſhe be ſtolen, ſo ſo that he may be proſecuted to conviction.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1773.

FOR C O R K,

THE BRIG
BOSCAWEN,
NOBLE CALDWELL,
MASTER:

WILL sail in three weeks, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid maſter on board, at William Allen, Eſqr's. wharf.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
TOBACCONISTS,
In SECOND-STREET, near ARCH-STREET,
Will give the HIGHEST PRICE
For a QUANTITY of
SNUFF BOTTLES.

F R A N C I S,
DANCING MASTER,

WILL open ſchool at the Long Room, in White Horſe Alley, on Thurſday the 2d of December, for the accompliſhment of young Gentlemen and Ladies in that genteel part of polite education. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who ſhall be pleaſed to intruſt him with the education of their children, may be aſſured he will take particular care of their behaviour, as well as inſtruct them in every branch of dancing.

He teaches the minuet in the neweſt and moſt approved method; likewiſe double and reverſe minuets, bretagne, ſingle double and triple hornpipes, cotillons, with a variety of the neweſt country dances.

A night claſs will be opened for ſuch young gentlemen as cannot attend in the day.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen who are deſirous of being taught the German and French languages grammatically, will be waited on at their places of abode, by ſending to him at the ſign of the Bear in Market-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, ſituate in Germantown, near the friends meeting-houſe, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient for either a tavern or ſtore, as there have been both kept there formerly; there are large cellers, a kitchen with a piazza, and out houſes built for ſtoring of ſalt, &c. and a well of good water near the door.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by applying to Abraham Griffith living at Norrington mill, or John Jones in Germantown.

TO BE SOLD,
And poſſeſſion given in February next, or ſooner if required,

THE FURNACE ſituated in the townſhip of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut, New-England, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved plan, all the conveniences about the ſame being either new or in good repair, together with all the utenſils, and a compleat ſet of patterns for hollow ware and other caſtings; the ſole property of a piece of water from which the furnace is ſupplied, the area meaſuring 600 acres; a manſion-houſe moſt agreeably ſituated, conſiſting of four rooms on a floor, a good garden and other conveniences; two other houſes for workmen, ſtore completely fitted for Engliſh and Weſt-India goods and provinions, a compting-houſe, &c. a large barn, with ſtabling for horſes and oxen: Alſo, a property in the bed of iron ore in ſaid Saliſbury, known by the Ore Grant, with an excluſive right of digging, raiſing and carrying away ore from another bed known by Chatfield's Ore Bed, and the right of ſoil in a piece of land joining weſt on the Ore Grant, which contains iron ore; theſe beds all lye within two miles from the furnace (the roads good): Alſo 753 acres of land, 300 of which is under improvement, and the whole well watered. The premiſes are ſituated in a healthy, fruitful and pleaſant country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudſon's river and Albany, diſtant about 30 miles from the river. The quality of the iron made from the above ore is well known, both in England and America, to be equal to any made on this continent: The quantity of ore, which lays near the ſurface, appears inexhauſtible, the country round is well ſupplied with wood for coal, and the regular ſupply of water at all ſeaſons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blaſt all the year: The iron is excellent for pot-aſh kettles, ſugar boilers for the Weſt-Indies, and military ſtores: The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works might be erected with great convenience and ſmall expence: The rapid ſettlement of an extenſive country to the north and north weſt, muſt daily increaſe the demand for every article uſually caſt at a furnace: An extenſive trade may be introduced in Engliſh and Weſt-India goods; out of which the works might be ſupplied with ſtock and proviſions, and carried on with more profit than ſuch buſineſs can be in a country where there are few inhabitants.

Alſo to be SOLD, a compleat double forge, with four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all neceſſary utenſils, ſituated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the Furnace, built in 1771 after the beſt model, with a good ſtream and head of water, and in caſe of need (in very dry ſeaſons) the privilege of a pond of water 5 miles in length for ſupply of ſaid forge; the like caution is obſerved to prevent the buſineſs being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron ſtoves, and canals cut to take the ſurplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore and cellar, four houſes for workmen, a barn, cole-houſe, iron-houſe and black-ſmiths ſhop, all built in 1771; alſo a ſaw mill and dwelling-houſe at a ſmall diſtance from the forge, with good ſituations for erecting other works on the ſame ſtream, together with 289 acres of land round the forge and ſaw mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the center of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a cultivated country which is in want of bar iron, there being very little refined bar iron manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that at Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES STARTIN, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. PETER VANDERVOORT, merchant, in New-York, Mr. JAMES HOLMES at the furnace, Mr. JACOB OGDEN at the forge, or Capt. WILLIAM TILEY in Hartford.

FOR N E W R Y,

THE SHIP
JUPITER,
SAMUEL BROWN,
MASTER;

A GOOD ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail in ten days, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,
For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtable; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Eſ-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a ſurveyor in Pennſylvania, will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage: Or if any perſon can give information of the family, it may do them a kindneſs, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

New-York, October 4, 1773.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named JAMES BIRMINGHAM, by trade an upholſterer, and has followed it in Philadelphia, but ſince has been a drayman in New-York: He is about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, full faced, black eyes, and hair tied behind, very talkative, and chews tobacco; it is likely he will change his name, as he pretends to be an Engliſhman, and ſometimes an Iriſhman, according to the company he gets into; it is needleſs to mention his cloaths, as he has got a cheſt with different ſuits with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, from me

M. EDEN, Brewer, on Golden-Hill, or
Capt. THOMAS ALBERSON, in Philadelphia.

IF HENRY BOAKE, who left Cork in the kingdom of Ireland about ſeven years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, and will apply to the Printer hereof, he may hear of ſomething much to his advantage; or if any perſon will give information of him it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

Cape-May County, Oct. 26, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS JACOB BENNET, of this county, this day eſcaped from my Depury after ſervice of a writ upon him; I do hereby promiſe a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons that ſhall take the ſaid Jacob Bennet, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in America, ſo that he may be again delivered into my cuſtody: And I hereby further promiſe to indemnify any perſon or perſons that ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid Jacob Bennet, as aforeſaid. The ſaid Jacob Bennet is about fifty years of age, near ſix feet high, marked a little with the ſmall-pox, and has black hair; he ſpeaks loud, but in a ſhort broken Dutch language. It is imagined he will appear in a poor habit, as he has followed the buſineſs of horſe-jockeying for ſome time, with but indifferent ſucceſs.

JONATHAN JENKINS,
Sheriff of Cape May County.

Darby, 29th of the 10th month, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of NATHAN GARRETT, on Sixth-day night laſt, a BAY MARE, two years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſtar on her forehead, and a mark on her near ſide about ſix inches above her flank, as if ſhe had been ſplayed. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and for the mare and thief, the above reward, paid by

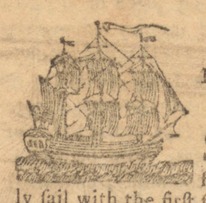
NATHAN GARRETT, or
THOMAS TISDAL, Rope-maker,
in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the 16th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Juniata Settlement, Cumberland County, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, with a ſhort bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſlit in his nigh ear, an obſcure brand on his near ſhoulder, and is a natural trotter. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a certain JAMES TYNEN, a native of Ireland, and ſpeaks with a great brogue; is about five feet eight inches high, dark brown buſhy hair, and red beard: Had on when he went away, an aſh coloured thick cloth coat and jacket, a wool hat, dirty buckſkin breeches, and blue ribbed ſtockings. I have been informed he has procured a paſs, and changed his name to John Shanahan: He ſerved his time with William Clark, in the County aforeſaid. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or, for the horſe alone, THREE POUNDS, paid by

WILLIAM BURGE.

FOR N E W R Y,



THE SHIP
MINERVA,
FRANCIS FEARISS,
MASTER;

SHE is a fine ſtout veſſel, has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will certainly ſail with the firſt flaxſeed ſhips, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Neill's wharf, below the Drawbridge, or to JOSEPH WILSON in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

October 22, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cicel County, an apprentice boy, by trade a tanner, named HALY TOWLAND, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is a ſtraight well-made fellow, with a bold countenance, coarſe voice, ſhort black hair, and is left handed; had on when he went away, a coarſe home-made lead coloured cloth jacket not lined, with ſmall metal buttons, a claret coloured broadcloth jacket without ſleeves, white drilling breeches, coarſe thread ſtockinge, new ſhoes with double ſoals, a felt hat almoſt new, with yellow lining, an old white ſhirt, a ſtock, and ſilver claſps with two large letters in the inſide, unknown; he alſo took with him two oznabrug ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter living on Bohemia Manor, near the Church, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES HUKILL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 31ſt of October laſt, two ſervant men; one an Engliſhman named WILLIAM SPRINGALL, came into Baltimore Town with Capt. Robertſon about the 20th of June 1772; he was born in Middleſex, is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a freſh complexion, black beard, and ſhort brown hair; he profeſſes to be a barber or hairdreſſer: Had on when he went away, a blue grey ſuit of cloaths with yellow gilt buttons, the coat has a red cape and button holes worked with red and blue twiſt mixed; he is much given to liquor. The other an Iriſhman, named EDWARD MAGINAN, has been in the country about ſix months, is about five feet eight inches high, a down-looking ſlow-ſpoken fellow, with ſhort brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a ſuit of black broadcloth cloaths and a blue ſurtout; but as they have other cloaths with them they may have changed their dreſs, and it is ſuppoſed they have forged a paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES GILES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 8th inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhtown, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant man named ALEXANDER MILLER, born in Ireland, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſlim made, wears his own dark brown hair, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has had his left ſhoulder crushed, which may be ſeen by the ſcars if examined, is very talkative, and much given to ſwearing; had on when he went away, an old felt hat with a cut in the crown, a blue ſurtout coat much worn, a white linen jacket, old black knit breeches, white cotton ſtockings and old ſhoes: He is ſuppoſed to have made his eſcape with a certain HUGH HAMILTON, who has fraudulently dealt with him, and taken from his hands a beaver hat, without the knowledge of his maſter: Said HAMILTON is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, wears a brown coat and black velvet jacket, was born in Ireland, and is a weaver by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, and ſecures ſaid HAMILTON, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above reward for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing eight hundred acres, or thereabouts, ſurveyed in 1736, and patented in 1763 to the preſent owner, who has therefore a good title: Said land is extremely well watered and timbered throughout, a very large quantity of rich bottom for meadow or hemp, and a good mill-ſeat; it may be divided into three farms, and each have a ſufficiency of water bottom and upland, &c. Conidoghwenett Creek running one mile and twenty-one perches nearly through the middle of it. Said tract of land is ſituated about ſix miles from Shippenſburg, in Letterkeney Townſhip, and nearly in the middle of Cumberland county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part, may apply to HENRY JONES, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of South-ſtreet, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL DOWLING, by trade a blackſmith; he is a freſh complexioned ſmart young fellow, ſhort necked and round ſhouldered, wears his own hair cut rather ſhort behind, and frequently wears a falſe round curl: Had on and took with him a claret or Pompadour ſtreight bodied coat, and one drab ditto, a red cloth jacket, dirty leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, a middling good hat cut ſmall, a light brown bath coating ſurtout, one new check ſhirt, one ſtriped Holland, and one white ſhirt: it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a free man who may procure him a falſe paſs. He came in the ſhip Catharine, Capt. Sutton, from London, in September laſt. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entituled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH FOX.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

AN OFFICE,
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
is now eſtabliſhed,

WHERE all perſons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUND-RENTS to ſell, may be aſſiſted in the diſpoſal of them, for a reaſonable commiſſion; and thoſe who are deſirous of making purchaſes, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be ſuited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all eſtates offered for ſale, with the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at ſuch other places as particular circumſtances may render neceſſary; and the whole, or ſuch parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking muſt appear obvious, on conſidering that by this means *ſellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reaſon to hope will become general) all eſtates offered for ſale will be ſeen at one view.

The terms, upon which this buſineſs will be tranſacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-ſtret, near the London Coffee-houſe, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the weſt end of Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-ſtreet, by 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet, to Penn-ſtreet (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-ſtreet.

A number of lots, ſituate on the north-ſide of Green-ſtreet (near the barracks) extending from Front-ſtreet to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet. Alſo ſeveral other lots, on both ſides of Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining Green-ſtreet.

Ninety feet of ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between the north ſide of Cherry Alley and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in ſeveral lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, encloſed in good bank, ſupported by a well built ſtone wall, 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly encloſed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is ſituated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaſer paying a *very ſmall* part of the conſideration money, may have ſeven years credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joſhua Morris, Eſq; it contains 153 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a ſufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen thereon; alſo a large ſtone barn, ſmith's ſhop, &c. One fourth of the purchaſe money being paid at the time of ſale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good ſecurity.

A plantation in Oxford townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, on the great road to Briſtol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, ſome of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log houſe, ſtabling, and a well of good water on the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at intereſt, on good ſecurity, at the pleaſure of the purchaſer.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellent meadow ground, in Moyamenſing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is encloſed with a good fence, and has a large ſtable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money upon proper ſecurity.

A houſe and lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High or Market-ſtreet; an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.

A lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, juſt above the Bank Meeting Houſe, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick houſe, three ſtories high, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A houſe and lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets.

A lot to the eaſtward of the above, on the eaſt ſide of King or Water-ſtreet, of the ſame front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

A lot on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about 40 feet to the northward of Saſſafraſs ſtreet, 20 feet front and 102 feet deep to an alley which runs into Saſſafraſs-ſtreet; on this lot are four two ſtory brick tenements, with a good baker's oven, a pump, &c. the whole rents for £51 per annum, and is ſubject to a ground rent of £3 5s. currency.

A corner lot, 49 and a half feet on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, and 112 feet on the weſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet.

WANTED to PURCHASE,
GROUNDRENTS, well ſecured, to a large amount.
MONEY to be lent on intereſt in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,
OR, THE
GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 112.

By an expreſs arrived here laſt Thurſday from *Boſton*, we have as follows.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 1.

At a meeting of the PEOPLE *of* Boſton, *and the neighbouring towns, at* Faneuil-Hall, *in ſaid* Boſton, *on* Monday, *the* 29*th of* November, 1773, *nine o'clock, A. M. and continued by adjournment to the next day; for the purpoſe of conſulting, adviſing, and determining upon the moſt proper and effectual method to prevent the unloading, receiving or vending the deteſtable* TEA, *ſent out by the* Eaſt-India Company, *part of which being juſt arrived in our harbour:*

IN order to proceed with due regularity, it was moved that a Moderator be choſen, and JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Esq; was then choſen Moderator of the meeting.

A MOTION was made that as the town of Boſton had determined at a late meeting legally aſſembled, that they would to the utmoſt of their power prevent the landing of the Tea, the queſtion be put, Whether this body are abſolutely determined that the Tea now arrived in Capt. Hall ſhall be returned to the place from whence it came at all events. And the queſtion being put, it paſſed in the affirmative. Nem. Con.

It appearing that the Hall could not contain all the people aſſembled, it was voted, that the meeting be immediately adjourned to the Old South Meeting-Houſe, leave having been obtained for this purpoſe.

The people met at the Old South, according to adjournment.

A motion was made, and the queſtion put, viz. Whether it is the firm reſolution of this body, that the Tea ſhall not only be ſent back, but that no duty ſhall be paid thereon; and paſs'd in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was moved, that in order to give time to the conſignees to conſider and deliberate, before they ſent in their propoſals to this body, as they had given reaſon to expect would have been done at the opening of the meeting, there might be an adjournment to three o'clock, P. M. and the meeting was accordingly for that purpoſe adjourned.

THREE o'clock, P. M. met according to adjournment. A motion was made, Whether the Tea, now arrived in Captain Hall's ſhip, ſhall be ſent back in the ſame bottom. Paſs'd in the affirmative, nem. con.

Mr. Rotch, the owner of the veſſel being preſent, informed the body that he ſhould enter his proteſt againſt their proceedings.

It was then moved and voted, nem. con. That Mr. Rotch be directed not to enter this Tea; and that the doing of it would be at his peril.

Alſo voted, That Captain Hall the Maſter of the ſhip, be informed, that at his peril he is not to ſuffer any of the Tea, brought by him, to be landed.

A motion was made, That in order for the ſecurity of Captain Hall's ſhip and cargo, a watch may be appointed—and it was voted, that a watch may be accordingly appointed to conſiſt of 25 men.

Capt. Edward Proctor was appointed by the body, to be the Capt. of the watch for this night, and the names were given in to the Moderator, of the townſmen who were volunteers on the occaſion.

It having been obſerved to the body, that Governor Hutchinſon had required the Juſtices of the Peace in this town to meet and uſe their endeavours to ſuppreſs any routs or riots, &c. of the people that might happen.—It was moved and the queſtion put—Whether it be not the ſenſe of this meeting, that the Governor's conduct herein carries a deſigned reflection upon the people here met; and is ſolely calculated to ſerve the views of Adminiſtration—Paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

The people being informed by Col. Hancock, that Mr. Copley, ſon-in-law to Mr. Clarke, ſen. had acquainted him, that the Tea Conſignees did not receive their letters from London till laſt evening, and were ſo diſperſed, that they could not have a joint meeting early enough to make their propoſals at the time intended; and therefore were deſirous of a further ſpace for that purpoſe.

The meeting out of great tenderneſs to theſe perſons, and from a ſtrong deſire to bring this matter to a concluſion, notwithſtanding the time they had hitherto expended upon them to no purpoſe, were prevailed upon to adjourn to the next morning nine o'clock.

Tueſday Morning, 9 o'clock,

Met according to adjournment.

The long expected propoſals were at length brought into the meeting, *not* directed to the Moderator, but to John Scollay, Eſq; one of the Selectmen.—It was however voted, that the ſame ſhould be read, and they are as follow, viz.

Monday, Nov. 29th, 1773.

SIR,

WE are ſorry that we could not return to the town ſatisfactory anſwers to their two late meſſages to us reſpecting the Teas; we beg leave to acquaint the Gentlemen Selectmen, that we have ſince received our orders from the Honourable Eaſt-India Company.

We ſtill retain a diſpoſition to do all in our power to give ſatisfaction to the town, but as we underſtood from you and the other Gentlemen, Selectmen, at Meſſ. Clarkes interview with you laſt Saturday, that this can be effected by nothing leſs than our ſending back the Teas, we beg leave to ſay, that this is utterly out of our power to do, but we do now declare to you our readineſs to ſtore the Teas until we ſhall have opportunity of writing to our conſtituents and ſhall receive their further orders reſpecting them; and we do moſt ſincerely wiſh that the town conſidering the unexpected difficulties devolved upon us will be ſatisfied with what we now offer.

We are, SIR, Your humble Servants,
Tho. & Eliſha Hutchinſon,
Benja. Faneuil, jun. for Self and
Joſhua Winſlow, Eſq;
Richard Clarke & Sons.

John Scollay, Eſq;

Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf came into the meeting, and begged leave of the Moderator that a letter he had received from the Governor, requiring him to read a Proclamation to the people here aſſembled, might be read; and it was accordingly read.

Whereupon it was moved, and the queſtion put, Whether the Sheriff ſhould be permitted to read the Proclamation,—which paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

The Proclamation is as follows, viz.

Maſſachuſets Bay. } By the Governor.

To JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Eſq; acting as Moderator of an aſſembly of people in the town of Boſton, and to the people ſo aſſembled:

WHEREAS printed notifications were on Monday the 29th inſtant poſted in divers places in the town of Boſton and publiſhed in the News-Papers of that day calling upon the people to aſſemble together for certain unlawful purpoſes in ſuch notifications mentioned: And whereas great numbers of people belonging to the town of Boſton, and divers others belonging to ſeveral other towns in the province, did aſſemble in the ſaid town of Boſton, on the ſaid day, and did then and there proceed to chuſe a Moderator, and to conſult, debate and reſolve upon ways and means for carrying ſuch unlawful purpoſes into execution; openly violating, defying and ſetting at nought the good and wholeſome laws of the province and the conſtitution of government under which they live: And whereas the people thus aſſembled did vote or agree to adjourn or continue their meeting to this the 30th inſtant, and great numbers of them are again met or aſſembled together for the like purpoſes in the ſaid town of Boſton.

In faithfulneſs to my truſt and as his Majeſty's Repreſentative within the province I am bound to bear teſtimony againſt this violation of the laws, and I warn, exhort and require you and each of you thus unlawfully aſſembled forthwith to diſperſe and to forceaſe all further unlawful proceedings at your utmoſt peril.

GIVEN under my hand at Milton, in the province aforeſaid, the 30th Day of November, 1773, and in the fourteenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

By his Excellency's
Command, T. HUTCHINSON.
THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

And the ſame being read by the Sheriff, there was immediately after a loud and very general hiſs.

A motion was then made, and the queſtion put, Whether the aſſembly would diſperſe and forceaſe all further proceedings, according to the Governor's requirement.—It was paſſed in the negative, nem. con.

A propoſal of Mr. Copley was made, that in caſe he could prevail with Meſſ. Clarkes to come into this meeting, the queſtion might now be put, Whether they ſhould be treated with civility while in the meeting, though they might be of different ſentiments with this body; and their perſons be ſafe until they ſhould return to the place from whence they came——And the queſtion being accordingly put, paſſed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Another motion of Mr. Copley's was put, Whether two hours ſhall be given him, which alſo paſſed in the affirmative.

Adjourned to two o'clock, P. M.

TWO o'clock, P. M. met according to adjournment.

A motion was made and paſſed, that Mr. Rotch and Capt. Hall be deſired to give their attendance.

Mr. Rotch appeared, and upon motion made, the queſtion was put, Whether it is the firm reſolution of this body, that the Tea brought by Capt. Hall ſhall be returned by Mr. Rotch, to England in the bottom in which it came; and whether they accordingly now require the ſame, which paſſed in the affirmative, nem con.

Mr. Rotch then informed the meeting that he ſhould proteſt againſt the whole proceedings as he had done againſt the proceedings on yeſterday, but that though the returning the Tea is an involuntary act in him, he yet conſiders himſelf as under a neceſſity to do it, and ſhall therefore comply with the requirement of this body.

Capt. Hall being preſent was forbid to aid or aſſiſt in unloading the Tea at his peril, and ordered that if he continues Maſter of the veſſel, he carry the ſame back to London; who replied he ſhould comply with their requirements.

Upon motion, Reſolved, that John Rowe, Eſq; owner of part of Capt. Bruce's ſhip expected with Tea, as alſo Mr. Timmins, factor for Capt. Coffin's brig, be deſired to attend.

Mr. Ezekiel Chever was appointed Capt. of the watch for this night, and a ſufficient number of volunteers gave in their names for that ſervice.

VOTED, That the Captain of this watch be deſired to make out a liſt of the watch for the next night, and ſo each Captain of the watch for the following nights until the veſſels leave the harbour.

Upon a motion made, Voted, That in caſe it ſhould happen that the watch ſhould be any ways moleſted in the night, while on duty, they give the alarm to the inhabitants by the tolling of the bells—and that if any thing happens in the day time, the alarm be by ringing of the bells.

VOTED, That ſix perſons be appointed to be in readineſs to give due notice to the country towns when they ſhall be required ſo to do, upon any important occaſion. And ſix perſons were accordingly choſen for that purpoſe.

John Rowe, Eſq; attended, and was informed that Mr. Rotch had engaged that his veſſel ſhould carry back the Tea ſhe brought in the ſame bottom, and that it was the expectation of this body that he does the ſame by the Tea expected in Capt. Bruce; whereupon he replied that the ſhip was under the care of the ſaid Maſter, but that he would uſe his utmoſt endeavour, that it ſhould go back as required by this body, and that he would give immediate advice of the arrival of ſaid ſhip.

VOTED, That it is the ſenſe of this body that Capt. Bruce ſhall on his arrival ſtrictly conform to the votes paſſed reſpecting Capt. Hall's veſſel, as though they had been all paſſed in reference to Capt. Bruce's ſhip.

Mr. Timmins appeared and informed that Capt. Coffin's brig expected with Tea was owned in Nantucket, he gave his word of honour that no Tea ſhould be landed while ſhe was under his care, nor touched by any one until the owner's arrival.

It was then voted, That what Mr. Rowe and Mr. Timmins had offered was ſatisfactory to the body.

Mr. Copley returned and acquainted the body, that as he had been obliged to go to *the Caſtle*, he hoped that if he had exceeded the time allowed him they would conſider the difficulty of a paſſage by water at this ſeaſon as his apology: He then further acquainted the body, that he had ſeen all the Conſignees, and tho' he had convinced them that they might attend this meeting with ſafety, and had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to prevail upon them to give ſatisfaction to the body; they acquainted him, that believing nothing would be ſatisfactory ſhort of re-ſhipping the Tea, which was out of their power, they thought it beſt not to appear, but would renew their propoſal of ſtoring the Tea, and ſubmitting the ſame to the inſpection of a Committee, and that they could go no further, without incurring their own ruin; but as they had not been active in introducing the Tea, they ſhould do nothing to obſtruct the people in their procedure with the ſame.

It was then moved, and the queſtion put, Whether the return made by Mr. Copley from the Conſignees, be in the leaſt degree ſatisfactory to this body, and paſſed in the negative. Nem. Con.

Whereas a number of Merchants in this province have inadvertently imported Tea from Great-Britain, while it is ſubject to the payment of a Duty impoſed upon it by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, and appropriating the ſame without the conſent of thoſe who are required to pay it:

RESOLVED, That in thus importing ſaid Tea, they have juſtly incurred the diſpleaſure of our brethren in the other colonies.

And Reſolved further, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter import Tea from Great-Britain, or if any Maſter or Maſters of any veſſel or veſſels in Great-Britain ſhall take the ſame on board to be imported to this place, until the ſaid unrighteous Act ſhall be repealed, he or they ſhall be deemed by this Body, an enemy to his country; and we will prevent the landing and ſale of the ſame, and the payment of any Duty thereon. And we will effect the return thereof to the place from whence it ſhall come.

RESOLVED, That the foregoing vote be printed and ſent to England, and all the ſea-ports in this province.

Upon a motion made, voted, That fair copies be taken of the whole proceedings of this Meeting, and tranſmitted to New-York and Philadelphia, And that

Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Eſq;
JOHN ROWE, Eſq;
Hon. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Eſq;

be a Committee to tranſmit the ſame.

Voted, That it is the determination of this Body, to carry their votes and Reſolutions into execution, at the riſque of their lives and property.

Voted, that the Committee of Correſpondence for this town, be deſired to take care that every other veſſel with Tea that arrives in this harbour, has a proper watch appointed for her—Alſo voted, That thoſe perſons who are deſirous of making a part of theſe nightly watches, be deſired to give in their names at Meſſieurs Edes and Gill's Printing Office.

Voted, That our brethren in the country be deſired to afford their aſſiſtance upon the firſt notice given; eſpecially if ſuch notice be given upon the arrival of Captain Loring, in Meſſrs. Clarke's brigantine.

Voted, That thoſe of this Body who belong to the town of Boſton do return their thanks to their brethren who have come from the neighbouring towns, for their countenance and union with this Body in this exigence of our affairs.

Voted, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Eſq; for his good ſervices as Moderator.

Voted, That this meeting be diſſolved——And it was accordingly diſſolved.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 13.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

The following Hand-bill having been diſtributed thro' the city, you are earneſtly requeſted to reprint it in your paper, by

A NUMBER OF TRADESMEN.

To the TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, *&c. of the province of* PENNSYLVANIA.

My dear and much reſpected Brethren,

AT a time when a corrupt and proſtituted Miniſtry are pointing their deſtructive machines againſt the ſacred liberties of the Americans, the eyes of all Europe are upon us; and much is expected from the known reſolution and conduct of the Pennſylvanians, amongſt whom the induſtrious and reſpectable body of TRADESMEN and MECHANICS bear a very large proportion. The point in queſtion is, Whether we have property of our own, or not? Whether our property, and the dear-earned fruits of our labour, are at our own diſpoſal, or ſhall be wantonly wreſted from us, by a ſet of luxurious, abandoned and piratical hirelings, to be appropriated by them to increaſe the number of ſuch infamous penſioners, and ſupport their unlimited extravagance? The reſult depends on our determined virtue and integrity, at ſo important a criſis.

The nature of the deteſtable TEA-SCHEME, and the pernicious conſequences of ſubmitting to receive IT amongſt us, ſubject to a duty payable here, and levied on us without our conſent, have been ſo judiciouſly ſet forth, and demonſtrated by abler pens, as to leave no room for one of my capacity to undertake it; and, if the trifling duty of *three-pence* were ONLY to be conſidered, it would not be worth our while to oppoſe it; nor worth while for the Miniſtry ſo ſtrenuouſly to inſiſt on, and take off, in lieu thereof, a much greater ſum, payable in London: But, that by this breach (though ſmall) they will enter the bulwark of our ſacred liberties, and will never deſiſt, till they have made a conqueſt of the whole.

Theſe arbitrary meaſures we have virtuouſly oppoſed hitherto: Let us, for our own ſakes, for our poſterity's ſake, for our country's ſake, ſtedfaſtly perſevere in oppoſing to the end. Corruption, extravagance and luxury, are ſeldom found in the habitations of Tradeſmen; induſtry, œconomy, prudence and fortitude, generally inhabit there; and I expect to ſee theſe commendable virtues ſhine forth upon the preſent occaſion, with more than brilliant luſtre.

Let not the artful inſinuation of our enemies, *That the duty will be paid in England, by the Eaſt-India Company, and not in America*, have any weight among us: This is one of their toils to enſnare us. The act of 7th of GEO. 3, *expreſly* lays the aforeſaid *duty*, on all Teas imported in America from England, payable on its landing here: And no private contract between the *Eaſt-India Company* and the Lords of the Treaſury, no power under the Crown, nor even the King himſelf, can diſpenſe with, ſet aſide, diſannul, or make void ſuch a clauſe, or any other, in any act of Parliament, but the ſame power and authority by which it was enacted. The grand point in view is, by every artifice to enſlave the American colonies, and to plunder them of their property, and, what is more, *their birth-right*, LIBERTY. It is therefore highly incumbent on us unitedly, with heart and ſoul, to reſiſt the diabolical deluſion, and *deſpiſe* the *infamous* projectors.

But ſuppoſing the act was repealed, and the Tea could be imported free of any duty, impoſt or cuſtom; yet, is it not a moſt groſs and daring inſult, to pilfer the trade from the Americans, and lodge it in the hands of the Eaſt India Company? Let us not be prevailed upon to ſuppoſe that this will affect the Merchants only: We need not concern ourſelves with it:—It will firſt moſt ſenſibly affect the Merchants; but it will alſo very materially affect YOU, ME, and every member of the community.

The East-India Company at present have shipped their desperate adventure in chartered bottoms; it was prudent so to do, or else possibly their obnoxious vessels and cargoes might become a sacrifice to the resentment of a much injured and exasperated people. The same consideration might probably have induced them to appoint our Merchants their agents, to support the first heat of action, rightly judging that if we should chastise our friends *with whips*, we should chastise their factors *with scorpions*. But if they can once open the channel of trade to themselves, they will hereafter ship their teas in their own bottoms. They have passed a gross affront upon our Merchants in appointing such, whom we respect, Commissioners. Hereafter, if they succeed, they will send their own factors and creatures, establish houses amongst US, ship US all other East-India goods; and, in order to full freight their ships, take in other kind of goods at under freight, or (more probably) ship them on their own accounts to their own factors, and undersell our Merchants, till they monopolize the whole trade. Thus our Merchants are ruined, ship building ceases. They will then sell goods at any exorbitant price. Our Artificers will be unemployed, and every tradesman will groan under the dire oppression.

The East-India Company, if once they get footing in this (ONCE) happy country, will leave no stone unturned to become your masters. They are an opulent body, and money or credit is not wanting among them. They have a designing, depraved, and despotic Ministry to assist and support them. They themselves are well versed in TYRANNY, PLUNDER, OPPRESSION and BLOODSHED. Whole provinces, labouring under the distresses of oppression, slavery, famine, and the sword, are familiar to them. Thus they have enriched themselves,—Thus they are become the most powerful trading company in the universe. Be, therefore, my dear fellow tradesmen, prudent,—be watchful,—be determined to let no motive induce YOU to favour the accursed scheme. Reject every proposal, but a *repealing act*. Let not their baneful commodity enter YOUR city. Treat every aider or abettor with ignominy, contempt, &c. and let your whole deportment prove to the world, "THAT WE WILL BE FREE INDEED."

A MECHANIC.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th of October last, a negro fellow named SIP, born in Jamaica, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight inches high, has a soft voice, speaks a little broken, goes limping, and several of his toes grow together; had on when he went away, a country linen jacket with small folds, white shirt, check trowsers, old shoes and stockings, &c. but will be apt to change his name and cloaths. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him to the subscriber near Choptank Bridge, Maryland, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1773.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Front-street, near Spruce-street, an English servant man named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about five feet five inches high, and about fifty years of age; had on when he went away, a blue mixture coat and jacket, claret coloured breeches, check shirt, worsted stockings, old shoes, a beaver hat, and a brown cut wig; he has a large scar across his chin, and is a great snuff-taker. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER M'KINLEY.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, Newcastle county, an Irish servant man named DANIEL DURRAH, about five feet three or four inches high, has lately been sick: Had on when he went away, a wool hat almost new, a blue coat, green jacket, striped ticken breeches, two pair of blue ribbed stockings, new shoes, with pinchbeck buckles; he took with him an old grey coat, made whim fashion, and is apt to wear it over his other coat; he is a great tobacco chewer, and loves rum. Whoever secures said servant, and brings him home, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CARSON.

November 22, 1773.

THE benevolent PUBLIC are hereby informed, the greatest part of the tickets in the *Pettie's Island Cash Lottery, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church*, are actually sold, and that it is determined (relying on a continuance of your kind assistance) absolutely to draw on Monday, the twentieth of December next. In the present Scheme there are two capital prizes of Five Hundred Pounds each, and a greater number of other valuable prizes than is usual in any other lottery, not two blanks to a prize, and the tickets only twenty shillings each.

WHEREAS a small FOUR CLASS LOTTERY hath been prosecuted for raising Three hundred Pounds for the education of THIRTY POOR CHILDREN for five years, with design to lay the foundation of a CHARITY SCHOOL, for the southern parts of the city of Philadelphia, and districts adjoining.

The Public is hereby informed, that the said school is now opened at Mr. ROBERT CATHER's school-house, in Lombard-street, near the New-Market, and is under the regulation of Messieurs *Benjamin Wynkoop, Joseph Turner, Gunning Bedford, John M'Calla, Gerardus Clarkson*, and *Thomas Cuthbert*, who have undertaken to see the school properly conducted, by whom poor children are admitted, and to see that the money is applied to the above charitable use.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON THURSDAY EVENING was broke open the house of the subscriber, living in Trenton, and was stolen two silver tankards, one marked with S. H. in a cypher, a silver tea-pot and stand, marked I. P. in a cypher, a pair of silver salt sellers, a large silver soup-spoon, mark-

M.

HR. R. one silver can, marked S. H. in a cypher, one silver punch strainer, and a silver punch ladle. Whoever takes up the thief, and secures the plate, shall have the above reward, paid by me SAMUEL HENRY.

Just imported, in the last vessels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be sold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the most reasonable rates, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

WOOLLEN DRAPERY

AND HOSIERY

WARE-HOUSE,

At the sign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets,

A VERY large assortment of best superfine, second, and low priced BROADCLOTHS, such as mazareen blue, sky and saxon ditto, light and dark blue, greys, scarlet and white, buff and blossom, grass and pea green, light and dark purple, black and black grey, raven black and sloe colour, dark and light drabs or cloth colours, suitable for womens cloaks, &c. copper, claret and flesh colours, olive and wine colours, dark and light London browns, cinnamon, chocolate, and snuff colours, with a variety of mixed elegant coloured cloths, milled drabs for great coats and hussar cloaks, cassimers, forest and Espagnolet cloths, German and Padua serges, plains and kerseys, naps and duffils, broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours, velvets and velverets, worsted and hair shags, thicksets and sagathies, d'nime and everlastings, Scotch plaid, suitable for little boys short cloaths, gentlemens morning gowns, &c. jeans and fustians, nankeens, damascus and susees, gold and silver buttons, rattinets, shalloons and other trimmings to suit the cloths, plain and spotted swanskins, flannels and baizes, camblets and damasks, paduasoys and sattins, taffeties, persians and mantuas, plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, silk and kenting ditto, calicoes, cottons and chintzes, sheetings and Irish linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and striped hollands, bedticks and other bed furniture, callimancoes, humhums and muslins, with a great number of other articles in the woollen and linen drapery branches.

Likewise, a large assortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens and boys best English plain wove worsted hose, of white, black, dark, light blue and grey colours, mixed, marbled, dark and light cloth coloured ditto, mens and boys Scotch knit ribbed of all colours ditto, mens mixed silk and worsted ditto, womens plain, white, dark and light blue hose, girls dark and light blue ditto, childrens spotted ditto, a variety of mens ribbed and plain yarn ditto. All sorts of mens and womens SILK HOSE, also mens brown and white thread hose, ribbed and plain, mens plain and ribbed cotton ditto, womens cotton and thread ditto, an assortment of Germantown thread, cotton and worsted hose, gauze hose to wear under silk ditto, with sundry other kinds of hosiery, mens silk, worsted and yarn caps, mens two, three and four thread worsted and silk BREECHES PATTERNS of every best and fashionable colour, mens and boys worsted and thread gloves, womens and girls worsted, thread, cotton, gloves and mitts, English and Pennsylvania mens and boys best buck and dog skin gloves, womens kid and wash leather gloves, mens and womens beaver pelt ditto, mens, womens, boys and girls best Italian lamb gloves and mitts, womens silk mitts of all sorts.

Also, super excellent GREEN TEA, by the pound, or larger quantity.

N. B. The above mentioned BROADCLOTHS were made by the most eminent clothiers in *England*, and are well chose, both as to colour and quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, who can wash, iron, cook and do all other kind of house-work, extremely well; she has had the small pox and measels. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

N. B. She has had neither husband nor child.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE INDENTURES of a Man Servant, who has about two years and a half to serve; he is well qualified for an hostler to a tavern, is healthy and strong, and fit for country work. Enquire of the printer.

Potts Town, Philadelphia County, Nov. 21, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS JOHN SHULLENBERG, of the township of New Hanover, and county of Philadelphia, hath fraudulently obtained a bond of me the subscriber, the 20th day of January, 1770, for the sum of thirty-seven pounds; this is to forwarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled thereto by law.

JOHN POTTS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Whitpain Township, about the 20th of October; a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be old, with two white feet, a small star, and sundry saddle spots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KNEESOL.

New-York, Sept. 15.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,

SO well known all over Europe, and in *this* and the *neighbouring Colonies*, for their superior efficacy and peculiar mildness, in perfectly eradicating every degree of a certain disease, without the least trouble or confinement.

The public may be assured, that this excellent medicine is beyond any thing in all foulness and impurities of the blood, having performed many astonishing cures in scorbutic eruptions, leprosies, white swellings, stiff joints, gout and rheumatic disorders, &c.

These PILLS are now SOLD by

HUGH GAINE,

(In boxes of 10s. 20s. and 40s. each, *fresh imported*)

Who has in his hands a letter from the Widow Keyser, and a certificate from under her own hand of the Genuineness of the above Pills; which any person may have the perusal of by applying to him at his book store and printing office at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square: Where the public in general can be supplied with most sorts of BOOKS and STATIONARY WARE.

WANTED,

To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER middle aged man, who understands farming, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

RAISINS and currants in kegs; indigo, madder, logwood, brazilletto, fustick and gauls; allum, copperas, salt-petre and brimstone; double, middling and single refined loaf, lump and muscovado sugars; rice, coffee and chocolate; nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, allspice, pepper and ginger; shop-paper and pasteboard; Weston's snuff, bottling corks, Carolina pink root, glue, a few bales and baskets of cotton, rozin in barrels, and divers other articles to be sold by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-street, near Market street.

BERTLES SHEE,

At his store in Water-street, the corner of Walnut-street, and the same lately occupied by Mr. Randle Mitchell, has for SALE, as usual,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum; old and new Jamaica spirits; Muscovado sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, pepper, allspice, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, ginger, rosin, copperas, brimstone, chalk, redwood, madder, best Holland gin, French indigo, and old brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon and Mountain wines, by the pipe, hogshead or quarter cask; and a few dozen of very excellent claret.

WANTED,

Between this and next Spring, within forty-four miles of Philadelphia;

A SINGLE MAN, perfectly skilled in the several branches of earthen pot-making; the coarsest sort, such as is commonly used in the country. Any person thus qualified, and can likewise be recommended for his sobriety and industry, will hear of good encouragement, on application to the Printer. None need apply but such as will fully answer the above description.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is capable of doing any kind of smiths work belonging to the coach-makers branch, as a foreman; such a person may have good encouragement and constant employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant girl, who has five years to serve; she is honest, sober, healthy and strong, understands house work, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO story brick HOUSE on the east side of Front-street, about twenty-five feet front, and forty feet deep to Water-street, between Walnut-street and the Drawbridge, now in the tenure of the Widow Bolitho: The advantage of the two fronts must make it very valuable for any kind of business. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New-Market.

N. B. A young man, a miller, well acquainted with French-burrs, and can be well recommended, may hear of a place by enquiring as above.

TO BE LET,

THE old accustomed TAVERN, known by the sign of the Bunch of Grapes; situated in Southwark. For terms apply to RICHARD DENNIS, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN HODGSON.

To be SOLD, the time of a Servant Woman, who has three years and nine months to serve; fit for work. Enquire as above.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Duck-creek, Kent county upon Delaware, on the first of July last, a negro man called JACK, about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, his teeth broad and thin, and stands leaning out of his mouth, one of his upper teeth is turned black; had on when he went away, a pair of long petticoat trowsers, tow shirt, lincey jacket with the stripes across, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths; he was raised near Appoquiminink Bridge, in Newcastle county, and it is supposed he has made upwards. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL TINCH.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant girl, who has near seven years to serve: She is honest, sober, healthy and strong, and sold for no fault, but want of employ. As the cash will not be wanted immediately, credit will be given if required. Enquire of the printer.

Northampton County, Oct. 29th, 1773.

WHEREAS, I the subscriber lately purchased a tract of land of SAMUEL BOND, of Chesnuthill Township, Northampton County, and executed unto the said BOND, one promissory note, for seven pounds, and four obligations for ten pounds each, bearing date on or about the 12th day of April last, and as I have since discovered that the said SAMUEL BOND has no estate, right or title whatsoever, to great part of the said land. I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking assignments of the said note or bonds, as I will not pay any part of the money until said BOND shall deliver me a clear indisputable title, or till I am compelled to make payment by law.

THOMAS JAMES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN of a good character, as an apprentice to an Ironmongery and Hard Ware Store, in this city. For particulars enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from on board the new Prince George, of Galway, John Campbell master; lying at Meafe's wharf, an apprentice boy, named MILES JENNING, about nineteen years of age, black hair, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he went away, a blue jacket very short, brown inside waistcoat, green breeches, a new pair of blue trowsers, old white stockings, old shoes, a new pair of pinchbeck buckles, a new round hat, and an old black handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward.

GEORGE DAVIS,

Hath received per the last vessels from Europe,

A NEAT assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his store the south-east corner of Chesnut-street, in Water-street.

LODOWICK SPROGELL,

Has just opened, at his store in Second-street, six doors above Arch-street, and nearly opposite to Michael Hillegas, Esquire's,

A GENERAL and neat assortment of GOODS, suitable to the present and ensuing seasons, which, as he has lain them in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell, either wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable rates; consisting of scarlet, light and dark blues, copper, London brown, copper and dark mixtures, and pearl coloured superfine, fine and coarse broadcloths; double milled blue and drab ditto; broad and narrow haps; red, green, blue, light and dark grey duffils; superfine 6-4 spotted swanskins; narrow ditto; coatings; striped linceys; flannels, serges, bays, Indian and rose blankets, rugs, superfine black denim for breeches; blue, green and buff coloured plushes; velverets and cotton velvets; white and brown buckram; scarlet and blue cloth cardinals; scarlet, blue, white and cloth coloured rattinets; blue, green and cloth coloured single and double damasks; crimson, blue, black, green and cloth coloured callimancoes; light and dark blue, green, white and cloth coloured durants; black, blue, and cloth coloured shalloons; plain and striped camblets; 10 and 11 nail, and 3-4ths linen checks; 7-8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths, and 6-4ths cotton and linen checks; 7-8ths, and yard wide Irish linens; brown and white sheetings; fine and superfine hollands; dowlass; 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns; yard wide, 5-4ths and 6-4ths muslins; bedbunts, bedticks, and bedticking; writing paper, mens, womens, boys, girls, and childrens stockings of various colours; ribbed and plain silk stockings; silk and cotton ditto; black silk mitts; chintzes and callicoes; ferrits, tapes, bobbins, laces, worsted caps, worsted bindings, white and coloured threads, buttons, buckles, ribbonds, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. As the said SPROGELL is, and will be constantly supplied with every article upon the very best terms, he flatters himself that it is in his power to sell as low as can possibly be purchased elsewhere in the city: and he is determined to make it his particular study to give full satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their custom.

September 20, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Elsenborough, Salem County, West New-Jersey, an Irish indented servant man, named DANIEL M'INNIRY: Had on and took with him, one pair of velveret breeches, pieced in the seat with light coloured cloth, a light coloured fustian jacket, a green ditto of halfthick, about half wore, neither of them lined; a pair of speckled trowsers, a new dark brown sagathy coat, striped Bengal jacket, a pair of buckskin breeches, remarkably thick, with wooden buttons, almost new, black grain shoes, and thread stockings. He is about five feet eight inches high, well set, light straight hair and very bald; has a large scar on one of his heels, cut with a scythe, and lengthway of his foot, full face, redish complexion, small beard, is very apt to use the word *really*, talks very broken and backward, and is fond of strong drink. The aboveſaid coat was plain, neither cross pockets nor folds. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, Junior.

Chester Town in Maryland, Sept. 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented, on reasonable terms,

SEVERAL adjoining tracts of land, which form one compleat body of 1800 acres, lying on the heads of the Red Lyon and Beaver Dam Branches, in Queen Ann's county, in the province of Maryland, convenient to church and mill, and within about 8 miles of the head of Chester, where there is a constant cash market, seven miles from a tobacco warehouse on said river, and about 22 miles from Duck creek Landing, on Delaware bay: These lands extend to a place, known by the name of the Beaver Dam Causeway, a very public situation, for any kind of business, there being from thence roads leading to Chester town, head of Chester, Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly Dockery's; they are capable of great improvement, and much having been already done in that way they will be immediately profitable either to tenants or purchasers; at least 300 acres of these lands are fine meadow grounds, which may be drained, at a small expence, some part of which is already well improved: There is a plenty of fine timber, and all the advantages for raising stock that an extensive range can afford. They will be disposed of together or in parcels, as will best suit purchasers or tenants, and if other terms can be agreed on, purchasers may have long credit, giving security and paying interest. Those inclined to purchase or rent will apply to

THOMAS RINGOLD.

N. B. Said THOMAS RINGOLD wants as a clerk, a person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, and can be well recommended for his honesty, and diligent attention to business, to whom he will give good wages.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, about the latter end of July last, a certain ARCHIBALD M'FARLAND, born in Ireland, and came to this place about a year since; he is a carpenter by trade, about twenty four years of age, and about five feet seven inches high, slim made, with dark brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a brown coat, a grey cloth jacket, black breeches, an English castor hat, with sundry other cloaths; he is a little stoop shouldered, of a quick motion of body, flat footed, smooth faced, and of a lively disposition. Whoever secures the said M'Farland in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his bail may recover him again, shall have the above reward; and if brought to the subscriber, living near St. George's in Newcastle County, shall have reasonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HIGGINS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore, and that he hath changed his name.

VOL. III. NUMB. 113.

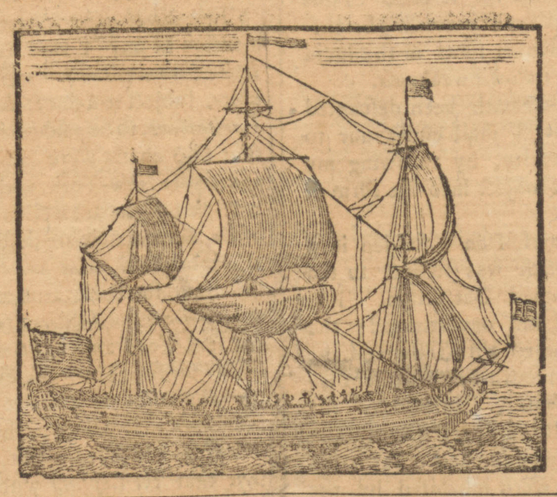
DUNLAP's

Pennsylvania

OR,

GENERAL

MONDAY,



Packet

THE

ADVERTISER.

DECEMBER 20th, 1773.

SUTTONIAN ART OF INOCULATION,

NOW PRACTISED BY

CHARLES EUSTACE, SURGEON;

Who has received a patent for that purpose, with the names of all to whom that happy and successful method is communicated, with a most particular and interesting account of the success which has attended their practice all over Europe, which may be seen by the curious at the Doctor's shop six doors above Market-street in Front-street.

THE happy effects and unparalelled success that has universally attended the Suttonian art of Inoculation, has so warmly engaged the attention of the different courts of Europe who have experienced its utility, that they have applied for practitioners to reside with them; and so happy and successful have the practitioners been last year, that twelve thousand four hundred and fourteen persons were inoculated by them, of which three only died.

Such a pleasing and encouraging prospect as this affords, to all who have not had the small-pox, induces the Doctor (to whom this method has been communicated in the most minute and particular manner) to offer his service to all who may be desirous to be inoculated in so safe and easy a manner, and wish to escape the miserable and unhappy consequences that so frequently attend the small pox in the natural way.——The Doctor may be treated with every day at his shop, and all who may chuse to employ him on so important an occasion, may depend on his tenderest care and assiduity for the preservation of their health and constitution.

N. B. Those who chuse to be inoculated are requested to be speedy in their application, as the Doctor is engaged, as soon as he has done here with his first course, to go to Bucks county, where he will inoculate the remainder of this season.

MATHEWS,

HAIR-DRESSER from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as dressing ladies in the newest and most approved taste, and making ladies new invented toupees, in the neatest manner, curls, and ladies braids and cushions: He likewise makes gentlemens natural wigs, so as not to be discerned from a real head of hair, and wigs of all other fashions wore in England. He hopes he may not prove unworthy of the kind encouragement of the public.

N. B. Said MATHEWS is to be heard of at Jacob Mayer's, peruquier, in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets.

Cumberland County, ss.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BALIE obtained two notes of hand from me the subscriber, about the 19th day of March last, the one for the sum of seven pounds, payable in June last, and the other for the sum of twelve pounds five shillings, payable on the first of May next, for which I received no value: This is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment upon either of them, as I will not pay them until I am obliged by law.

BARNABAS CULLIGAN.

December 7, 1773.

WHEREAS I the subscriber purchased a tract of land in West-Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, for which I gave ROBERT WALKER twelve bonds, dated May last, each of which is conditioned for the payment of £.100, to be paid in the month of May every year for the next ensuing twelve years: And as the said ROBERT WALKER has not made me a sufficient title to the land for which the bonds were given, this is therefore to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them until he makes me a good title to said land.

MICHAEL KINADT.

November 30, 1773.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN SMITH was taken prisoner at the sign of the Duke of Cumberland, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 8th day of September last, for stealing a saddle and bridle out of the borough of Lancaster, belonging to the subscriber; and said SMITH made his escape and left at the aforesaid house a grey horse, and some cloaths, such as jackets, shirts and stockings, which were advertised in the Gazette immediately after, and no person since has appeared to claim any of them: This is therefore to give public notice, that they will be sold in three weeks from this date, for the cost and charges that have accrued, by

JAMES MERCER.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be properly recommended. Enquire of the printer.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Saturday the 11th of December instant, from the subscriber, an English servant man, signs his name JOHN LOWE, came over with Capt. Cooke, of the London Packet, this fall; he is a fellow slow of speech, of a down look, wears his own hair, of a black colour, his skin of a greasy hue, his stature about 5 feet 7, somewhat stoop shouldered, is a cook by occupation; had on when he eloped, a light coloured nap coatee, a striped lincey vest, stocking breeches of a grey colour, old shoes, odd buckles, one steel the other white metal: It is supposed he will proceed towards New-York. Whoever secures said servant in any gaol, or brings him to his master, at the City Tavern in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, paid by

DANIEL SMITH.

THE PERSON who stole a tub of Butter out of the entry of a house in Market-street, near Second street, a few days ago, had better return it, or its full value, which was seven dollars, before next Monday, or perhaps they may repent their folly in taking it, and their negligence in not returning it.

TO BE LET,

On GROUND-RENT forever,

A NUMBER of LOTS in the Northern Liberties, pleasantly situated on Second, Third, Fourth, St. John's and Charlotte-streets. Enquire of WILLIAM COATS.

December 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the tenth of January next,

THE GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PLANTATION, late the property of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, situated upon Rocky Brook, in the township of Windsor, county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey. The plantation contains about 56 acres of excellent land, on which are erected, besides the mills, two good frame dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, store houses, &c. The grist mill is in good order, has two pair of stones, one of them French burr, and stands upon as fine a stream as any in the province, for in the driest season, it was never known to fail; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, it has every advantage for carrying on the business extensively. The saw mill is likewise in good order. This stand is also one of the best in the province for a store, one having been kept there for many years past; and as it lays about midway between Philadelphia and New-York, the communication to both these places (the stages from Burlington and Bordentown going twice a week) renders the transportation of goods to and from either of them extremely convenient, and at a small expence. The purchaser, upon paying down one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for payment of the remainder, with interest, giving security if required. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, where the subscribers purpose to attend, and will give a good title to the purchaser, and immediate possession.

JOHN IMLAY,
ISAAC WIKOFF, and
CURTIS CLAY.

Baltimore, Nov. 12, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, the following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennsylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chillisquaque, in the Fork of Susquehannah, about twelve miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Augusta) the county town of Northumberland; which, from its favourable situation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greatest commercial inland town in Pennsylvania. The quality of said tract of land is excellent—surpassed by few of equal extent in the new purchase, being a rich deep mould on a lime stone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered, by a variety of springs, besides the different branches of Chillisquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill-seat. The situation is in many respects favourable, in an extensive valley of good land, capable of making a great settlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Susquehannah, being only five or six miles distant from the East, and seven or eight miles from the West Branch of that river; to the latter, there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately surveyed, and divided in the most commodious manner, into twenty-one different plantations, so as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be seen by any persons desirous of viewing the lands, by applying to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esq; living within two miles of the same, who is authorised to treat with any persons inclined to purchase; or by applying to the subscriber. Notwithstanding the division of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to sell it all together, if more agreeable to any society or company of purchasers.

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties in Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable stream. At least 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a saw mill might be erected, to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber. Its convenient situation to the navigation of Juniata and Susquahannah, renders it very valuable. Any persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the mouth of Juniata, or to the subscriber.

A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tussey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a small dwelling-house, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Also several very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the west end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-house, a barn, and a still-house, built over a fine spring.

For terms of said lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT CALBREATH, Esquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART'S VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Naps, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Plains, Coatings, &c.

THE Partnership of LENNOX AND TURNBULL having expired the first of August last, all persons indebted to them are requested to pay off their respective accounts immediately.

And all persons indebted to SOMERVELL AND NOBLE, by bond, note or open account, are likewise requested to pay off the same to their attorney, HUGH LENNOX, who has *orders*, in case of non-compliance with this notice, to put them in suit without loss of time.

Gloucester, West New-Jersey, Dec. 15, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an act made for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed in the 12th year of George the 3d, to the creditors of JOSEPH ELLIOTT and ANDREW HICKY, now confined in the county gaol at Gloucester, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not respectively be made, and the debtors respectively discharged, on the 18th day of January next ensuing the date hereof; which day we the subscribers, two of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for said county, do appoint to be attended, pursuant to the said act, at the house of WILLIAM HUGG, innholder, in the town of Gloucester.

MICHAEL FISHER,
SAMUEL HARRISON, } Esquires.

GRACE PARKER,

FROM LONDON,

WILL open a school on Monday the 20th instant (December) at her house in Pewter-Platter Alley, to teach young ladies reading and spelling, and all sorts of needle work, in the very best manner, which she hath practised with great reputation a number of years. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to intrust their children to her care, will much oblige their humble servant,

GRACE PARKER.

Windsor Forge, Dec. 13, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday night the 12th instant, two Irish servant men, one named MORRIS CONNEL, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, slender make, has a sharp nose, brown hair, and a pale complexion; had on and took with him, a green sagathy coat with green mohair buttons, striped half silk jacket, silk handkerchief, half worn fine shirt, clouded stockings, calf-skin shoes, with plain silver buckles, white woollen trowsers, but it is supposed he has stolen a pair of breeches: He stole from his master a dark brown trotting horse, a little hollow backed. The other named TERENCE O'BRYAN, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has light coloured hair, and a freckled face; had on a whitish coloured coat, striped jacket, new felt hat, calf-skin pumps, fine shirt, black and white stockings, a pair of striped drawers, and buckskin breeches. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID JENKINS, and
JOHN WHITE.

December 16, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, out of the pasture of ABRAHAM KINSEY, a dark brown working HORSE, eight years old, a natural pacer, near fifteen hands high. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to MARK BIRD, Esq; in Berks County, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward for the horse only, and FIVE POUNDS for the horse and thief, so that he is brought to conviction.

JOHN FEGAN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

MADE his escape from the Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, on the 11th day of this inst. (December) a certain WILLIAM WOODCOCK, a taylor by trade; he is about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a sandy complexion, flattish nose, has lost his upper fore teeth, stoops much in his walk, talks much of his wrestling by the back, and is somewhat bald on his head: Had on when he went away, an old coat that is turned of a dirty colour, a light cloth coloured jacket, check or white shirt, cloth breeches of a brownish colour, blue yarn stockings, brass buckles, half worn shoes, and a good beaver hat. Whoever takes up the said WILLIAM WOODCOCK (if in Pensylvania) shall receive the above reward on delivering him in Gloucester gaol; if in any other government, (New-Jersey excepted) a reward of FIVE POUNDS on delivering him in the gaol aforesaid, to be paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of excellent bay horses, full 15 hands high. They may be seen at Mr. Perkin's stable in Sixth-street.

ZEBULON RUDULPH,

Has removed his store into that lately occupied by Mr. BERTLES SHEE; a few doors above Walnut-street, in Water-street, where he has for sale, on reasonable terms,

WEST-INDIA, Philadelphia and New-England rum; sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, raisins in kegs, rice, pepper, allspice, ginger, best keg butter, and bar iron of the best quality, &c. &c.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP

JUPITER,

SAMUEL BROWN,

MASTER;

A GOOD stout ship, with excellent accommodations for passengers, will sail in ten days, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

From a pasture near the Play-house,

A LARGE dark brindled COW, with a white belly and legs, a lump on her buttock where she has been horned or gored, but is now healed, a white triangular spot on her face, and a white tail; her horns pretty long and straight. FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward will be given to any person that brings her to the subscriber, in Penn-street; and a reward of FIVE POUNDS is hereby offered to any person that will discover the thief, if she be stolen, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction.

ROBERT MORRIS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, named JOHN MORGAN; about five feet seven or eight inches high, thin fair hair, very short, pock marked, has a whitish look in his eyes, and speaks with the brogue: Had on, an old felt hat, half worn, bound round with tape, a tow linen shirt, scarlet flannel jacket, made sailor fashion, with a blue one under it, brown cloth breeches, with coarse dirty linen trowsers over them, white yarn stockings, with good shoes and broad rimmed yellow buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, or brings him home to the subscriber, living in St. George's, Hundred, New-Castle County, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, about 8 o'clock, an Irish servant man, named LUKE DOYLE; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a taylor by trade, perhaps may pretend to be a jockey, dark complexion, speaks with the brogue, and talks of having been in the light horse: Had on and took with him, a superfine white broadcloth coat with mohair buttons, a brown cloth jacket with sleeves, a pair of light blue cloth breeches, and a pair of light mixed worsted stockings. He is about 21 years old.

Whoever takes up and secures the above servant in any of his Majesty's jails, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD TABER,

living in Front-street, opposite Pewter-Platter alley.

N. B. All Captains of vessels, are forbid to take him off at their peril.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Cape May, the 4th inst. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH SMITH, by trade a shoemaker, about five feet eight inches high: Had on, a claret colour short coat, blue plush breeches, blue ribbed stockings, strong leather shoes, plated buckles, a beaver hat, a black handkerchief, and a white shirt; he also took with him a check shirt. Whoever secures the abovementioned lad, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN GANDY.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to take him away at their peril.

December 8, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday morning last, from the subscriber, living in Warminster township, in the county of Bucks, a certain indented apprentice, named JOHN M'ILLROY, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a well set fellow of a fair complexion; had on a blue coat, jacket and breeches, and had with him a pair of leather breeches: He feloniously took with him a fine linen shirt, one white jacket, and one striped ditto. It is likely he is gone towards New-York, as he was seen on the old York road the day he went away. Is is probable he may attempt to get on board some vessel, as he has acknowledged he has been at sea several years before. Whoever apprehends the said run-away, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, from

NATHAN M'CLELLAND.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Deſcription of the Monument erected by order of the KING *and* PARLIAMENT *in* Weſtminſter-Abbey, *to the memory of the late General* WOLFE.

THE late General Wolfe was one of the greateſt geniuſes that this, or any other age, has produced. Nurſed in the camp, and formed for military greatneſs, he ſpent even the hours of childhood in the exerciſes of a ſoldier, and cheriſhed in infancy that latent ſpark of heroic ardour, which afterwards inflamed his breaſt, and rendered him at once the boaſt and ornament of his country. His merit was ſoon too conſpicuous to be concealed. He had given ſufficient proofs of his great capacity while he ſerved in Germany, to point him out to the eyes of a diſcerning Miniſter, as a proper perſon for carrying into execution the great plans he had formed for reducing the enemy to reaſon, and fixing, on the ſolid baſis of an advantageous peace, the glory and commercial intereſts of his native kingdom.

In the expedition againſt Rochfort, Wolfe ſerved as a volunteer; but, had his advice prevailed, the troops had not perhaps returned with diſgrace, nor the enemy triumphed in a diſappointment occaſioned merely by puſillanimous counſels. Filled with the noble ardour of a hero, and wholly a ſtranger to fear, he landed almoſt alone on the enemy's coaſt, and, after convincing himſelf that the danger ſo greatly apprehended was merely chimerical, he laboured to inſpire the council of war with his own ſentiments, and prevail upon them to attempt the execution of that ſervice expected from them by their country. His advice was neglected, and the Engliſh troops, who had ſo often triumphed over the armies of France, returned with diſhonour.

He was more fortunate at the ſiege of Louiſbourg. Joined in command with officers equally deſirous of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, he enjoyed the ſatisfaction of laying the gallic ſtandards in the duſt, and of augmenting the dominions of his Prince by the acquiſition of ſo important a fortreſs.

His noble behaviour at Louiſbourg, convinced the Miniſter that he had not been miſtaken, and of his being, perhaps, the only perſon capable of conducting the difficult and dangerous expedition againſt Quebec, the capital of Canada. How well he executed the important commiſſion with which he was honoured, the annals of thoſe times ſufficiently diſplay: His actions are too recent to require a recapitulation; they are faithfully recorded by the pen of hiſtory, and will be tranſmitted with honour to the lateſt poſterity. It was here his great abilities, not only as a General, but even as an elegant writer, were diſplayed. His letter to the Miniſtry, tho' written under the afflictions of a dangerous diſtemper, when the powers of nature were debilitated, and the wings of fancy pruned by the chilling fingers of diſeaſe, is a maſter-piece of its kind, and demonſtrated that his literary talents were not inferior to thoſe that conſtituted the General.

Animated with an unconquerable deſire of triumphing over the enemies of his country, and of placing the Britiſh ſtandard on the battlements of Quebec, he led his ſoldiers up the difficult and almoſt inacceſſible heights of Abraham, and attacked the French forces, tho' more than double his number, with that prudence and intrepidity which ſeem to command ſucceſs. After receiving a mortal wound, and being carried off the field, his ſoul, ſtill anxious for the fate of the battle, fluttered in his breaſt, like the lambent flame of an expiring taper; and when the joyful news arrived, that victory had declared for the Engliſh, he lifted up his eyes which the fingers of death had almoſt cloſed, and, with a beam of joy flaſhing in his countenance, cried out, "I DIE CONTENTED," and immediately expired.

In the Monument erected to his memory at the expence of his grateful country, the ſculptor has endeavoured to expreſs this laſt heroic action of his life. The General is repreſented in an expiring poſture, ſupported by an Engliſh ſoldier, who ſeems to comfort him, in his laſt moments, by directing his cloſing eyes to a figure repreſenting victory, holding in one hand a palm branch, the emblem of peace; and a crown or wreath of immortality in the other, which he offers to the dying commander; while he himſelf ſeems to make a final effort to expreſs his ſatisfaction at her appearance.

On the angles of the baſement are two lions couchant, the emblems of the Britiſh nation, ſupporting the ſarcophagus, and intended to expreſs the gratitude of his native country for his eminent ſervices.

On the front pannel of the baſement is an elegant alto relievo, repreſenting the debarkation of the troops at the foot of the heights of Abraham; an ornament indiſpenſably neceſſary both to illuſtrate the ſubject of the monument, and commemorate an event, which forms one of the moſt glorious acts of valour recorded in the annals of any country.

The height of the monument from the ground-line to the top of the tent, which forms the back ground, is nearly twenty-ſeven feet; the figures are conſiderably larger than life, beautifully executed; and the whole forms a group of uncommon magnificence.

On an oval Tablet on the front of the Sarcophagus are inſcribed the under-written lines:

To the Memory of
JAMES WOLFE, Eſq;
Major-General and Commander in Chief
Of the Britiſh Land Forces
On an expedition againſt QUEBEC;
Who, ſurmounting by Ability and Valour
All Obſtacles of Art and Nature,
Was ſlain,
In the Moment of Victory,
At the Head
Of his conquering Troops,
On the 13th of September, 1759;
The KING
And the PARLIAMENT
Of GREAT BRITAIN
Dedicate this Monument.

DETRACTION: A VISION.

SUPERIOR excellence is the general mark of calumny; and envy is naturally led to aſperſe what it cannot imitate. A little mind is ſcandalized at the pre-eminence of its neighbour, and endeavours to depreciate his virtues. Thus the diſtempered eye, impatient of prevailing brightneſs, by attempting to diſcover ſpots in the lucid object, inſenſibly betrays its own weakneſs.

But as this is a topic that hath been deſcanted upon by a variety of pens, I ſhall endeavour to enliven it with the air novelty, by throwing my further ſentiments on this ſubject into the form of a viſion,

Methought I found myſelf on a ſudden in a very extenſive region, which was ſubject to the juriſdiction of a fury named Detraction. The fields around looked wild and uncultivated; the tops of the hills were covered with ſnow and the whole country ſeemed to mourn the inclement ſeverity of one eternal winter. Inſtead of the grateful verdure of a kindly herbage, there ſprang up to the ſight hemlock, aconite, and other baneful plants. The woods were inhabited by the beaſts of prey; while on melancholy boughs ſat perched the birds of night, brooding in doleful ſilence.

In the middle of the plain was a bleak mountain, where I deſcried a groupe of figures, which I preſently made up to. On the ſummit, the fury of the place preſented herſelf to view; there was a peculiar deformity attending her perſon. Her eyes were galled and red, her viſage ſwoln and terrible, and from her mouth proceeded a two-edged ſword. A blaſted oak was the throne on which ſhe ſat; her food was the teeth of vipers, and her drink was gall and vinegar. At a little diſtance from her, I obſerved ignorance talking loud in his own praiſe, pride ſtrutting on his tip-toes, conceit practiſing at a mirror, and envy like a vulture preying on herſelf. The multitude that paid their adoration to the fury, was a compoſition of all nations and profeſſions, of different characters and capacities. There was the mechanic and the ſcholar; but the moſt zealous votaries conſiſted principally of peeviſh batchelors, diſcarded flatterers, and the like. Each ſtrove to ingratiate himſelf with the fury, by ſacrificing the beſt and moſt valuable of their friends; nor could proximity of blood move compaſſion or plead exemption from being the victim of her inſatiable cruelty. Some addreſſed this infernal moloch with the firſt-fruits of their body; while others were chanting forth the extent of her power, and expatiating on the number of her conqueſts.

At this inſtant aroſe in my mind all the little ſentiments of humanity I had hitherto cultivated; and I began to blame my criminal curioſity, that prompted me to aſcend the mountain. But in a few minutes the ſcene was very agreeably reverſed; for towards the ſouthern boundaries I diſcovered the clouds parting, the ſky purpling, and the ſun breaking forth in all its glory; when immediately there appeared advancing towards me good-nature in all her pomp and ſplendour, arrayed like a ſylvan nymph, blooming with unſtudied graces. She was of a fair and ruddy complexion, which received additional beauty from the pleaſing ſmiles that dwelt upon her countenance. On her right hand ſhone good-ſenſe, with a peculiar Majeſty, though ſomewhat of diffidence in her mien. She was the chief favourite with the goddeſs, and ſeemed to have the whole direction of her perſon. On her left hand was generoſity, carrying a heart in her hand. The next that preſented herſelf was modeſty, with her eyes fixed on the ground, and her cheeks ſpread with roſes —Then followed a long train of beauties, who by the unaffected charms of their perſons, and an engaging peculiarity of dreſs, made me deſirous of a more intimate acquaintance with them. Upon a nearer approach, I found they were a tribe of American ladies, who were always fond of appearing in the retinue of the goddeſs, from whoſe indulgent ſmiles they received an acceſſional luſtre to their charms. I then turned my eyes to the monſters that I have above deſcribed; the principal of whom grew pale, and preſently fell into a ſwoon from her throne; pride ſunk into a ſhade; envy fell proſtrate and bit the ground; while ignorance vaniſhed like a morning cloud before the riſing ſun. As the goddeſs drew near, the whole collection of fiends diſappeared.—The baſiliſk ſkulked into the glade, while the beaſt betook himſelf to his covert, and the oak, on which the fury had been ſeated, budded forth afreſh. Where'er the goddeſs walked, the flowers ſprung up ſpontaneous at her feet; the tender roe was ſeen bounding o'er the mountains, and the little lambs ſporting on the hills; inſtead of the briar and the thorn, there ſhot forth the myrtle, and every odoriferous ſhrub; the voice of the turtle was heard in the groves, and the dales reſounded with the melodious harmony of the nightingale. In a word, the whole region confeſſed the benign influence of the deity, and appeared in all the bluſhing ſoftneſs of the ſpring.

BASSETERRE, (ST. KITT's) *Oct.* 27.

WE hear from Nevis that the council of that iſland have prohibited inoculation to the inhabitants of Charles-Town and its ſuburbs, under a penalty of twenty pounds for each tranſgreſſion. The people conſider this prohibition as an extraordinary infringement of their liberty, the number of variolæ patients being at preſent ſo great that there is not the ſmalleſt chance of eſcaping the infection, while at the ſame time inoculation has been remarkably ſucceſsful and favourable.—So great was the indignation felt at publiſhing this injurious prohibition, that half the people vow'd diſobedience, and the gentlemen who had been the authors of it hardly eſcaped the fury of the mob.

QUEBEC, *Nov.* 25.

On Saturday laſt the brig Connoly, James Watſon, maſter, belonging to Philadelphia, being afloat oppoſite the King's wharf, loaded with wheat, and endeavouring to haul farther off into the ſtream for the greater ſafety of the veſſel and cargo, the jibb taking the wrong way, and caſting her head in before ſhe could wear, was carried by the current into the Cul de Sac, where ſhe drove aſhore on ſome rocks, and on the falling of the tide overſet, whereby ſhe received ſuch damage as may oblige her to go into Winter quarters.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(S. Carolina) Nov.* 15.

The *North-American news papers* have made no mention of any TEA to be ſent from *the Eaſt-India Company's warehouſes* in London, to *this province*, ſubject to a duty, *laid by act of the Britiſh Parliament*, to be paid *here*,—they only acquaint us, that 600 cheſts were intended to be ſent to Boſton, as many to New-York, and the like quantity to Philadelphia: But are well informed, that 300 cheſts of the ſame article are deſtined this way.—We are alſo informed, *what merchants* in London have ſolicited, for their friends here to be appointed *Commiſſioners* or factors, to receive and diſpoſe of the ſaid Tea; and *what maſters* of ſhips, to bring it out on freight.—We even know, in *what ſhip* the whole quantity is to come, and *the names of the gentlemen* that compoſe the three houſes to whom it will be addreſſed—But, we do not preſume to ſay, that *the Captain* will receive *thanks here* for having obtained the freight, or that either of *the merchants* to whom the conſignment is made, *will accept the Commiſſion*.

Nov. 22. It is confidently aſſerted upon the authority of ſome late letters, that the military eſtabliſhment on this continent will ſhortly undergo a conſiderable change; that there will be one eſtabliſhment for the northern, and another for the ſouthern diſtrict of his Majeſty's colonies: That the head quarters for the former are to be as hitherto at New-York, where the Commander in Chief is to reſide; and for the latter, in this town, which is to be honoured with the preſence of a Brigadier General: And that all the troops hereafter to be ſent out, are to go to New-York, for the northern garriſons, and to come here for the ſouthern. It is alſo ſaid, that a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips will be ſtationed, for the ſouthern diſtrict, at Beaufort, Port-Royal, in this province.

Notwithſtanding the above intelligence, the inhabitants of *this province*, do not ſeem diſpoſed, to *aſſiſt in the landing, or to receive cordially*, the 300 *cheſts of Tea*, ſaid to be ſhipped in the London, Capt. Curling, now hourly expected from England. On the contrary, they expreſs an earneſt wiſh, that *all the merchants* in this town, would endear themſelves to the reſt of the people, by an immediate *voluntary agreement* and *reſolution*, never to import a ſingle pound of tea more, while that act of the *Britiſh Parliament* continues of force, which has laid a duty thereon, *to be paid in America*, for the *declared* purpoſe of *raiſing a revenue*.

To the FREEMEN *of* SOUTH-CAROLINA.

My Friends and Countrymen,

THE day is at hand, when you may expect a ſhip to arrive here, with *two hundred and ſeventy cheſts of tea*, from the *Eaſt-India Company's warehouſes in* London; on every pound of which the *Parliament of Great Britain*, wherein you are NOT repreſented, have aſſumed a power to impoſe a tax of *three pence*, under the *diſguiſe* of relieving that company, but to eſtabliſh a *precedent*, for ſubjugating you to *future impoſitions* equally unjuſt and impolitic—to raiſe a revenue, out of your pockets, *againſt your conſent*—and to render aſſemblies of your repreſentatives *totally uſeleſs*. The meaſure is clearly the aſſertion of *a right*, to *tax* YOU *internally*.

If there is any virtue remaining amongſt you, and that I truſt there is—if you know the value of the *ineſtimable bleſſings* we enjoy, and have an *indiſputable right* to, under the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—if *they* are worth preſerving—if you have the *eſſential welfare* of your POSTERITY at heart—you cannot heſitate a moment what to do.

You will not ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by the publication of two *ſelect pieces* marked Z. in the firſt and laſt pages of the *General Gazette* dated the 26th inſtant, wherein the *cloven foot* is very conſpicuous, and which therefore is looked upon, even by the moſt zealous aſſertors, of the *liberty of the preſs*, at *this time*, as an inſult, offered by the publiſher, to *that* community which has given him bread: nor will you fail to regard with the utmoſt indignation, every *artful* endeavour or attempt, by exciting *jealouſies* or *otherwiſe*, to deſtroy or weaken that confidence between ALL the colonies, upon which the ſalvation of the whole *principally* depends.

But you will, without loſs of time, aſſemble *every man* of you that can, of what country or perſuaſion ſoever, who is a *ſettled inhabitant* of this province, or who lives by *America*—You will enter into decent and *ſerious deliberation*, upon the preſent important occaſion, carefully avoiding every kind of inſult or outrage—and you will *reſolutely determine*, upon the proſecution of every *juſtifiable* meaſure, which ſhall be found neceſſary, to aſſert and ſecure your *natural rights*, and to *avert* the enormous evil, big with innumerable others, which hangs, as it were, by a ſingle thread, ready to burſt upon your heads.

It is to be lamented, that it cannot be denied, there are men in this community, who have ſo little regarded the common intereſts of the colonies, as to import Teas from Great-Britain, *ſtampt* with the *American duty!* but it is to be hoped, that *every trace of public virtue* is not *eradicated* from *their breaſts*, and that *hitherto* they have rather *inadvertently*, than wantonly, continued the baneful importation—preſuming that the Tea-duty would have been ſoon repealed.

If this hope has any foundation, you will not have occaſion to wait on and deſire them to diſcontinue ſuch dangerous practices—they will prevent your deſires—they will unite and chearfully act in concert with you.

As to the gentlemen who, it is ſaid, are appointed *commiſſioners* to receive and diſtribute the *ſtampt Tea*, they are ſo well known amongſt us, (*one* of each houſe having been members of the late *General Committee*) that ſcarce a ſingle inhabitant can be perſuaded to believe, they will deſcend to an acceptance of the deteſtable commiſſion.

Unite—be firm—and *prove* yourſelves *worthy* of *that Liberty* which is the boaſt of *Britiſh ſubjects*.

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

Aſhley-River, 29th Nov. 1773.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 6.

On Friday laſt arrived Captain Bruce, from London, having on board a quantity of the deteſtable article of Tea; his ſhip lies at the ſame wharf with Captain Hall's, that ſo the perſons who watch the one, may the more eaſily take care of the other alſo.

The ſame day the following notification was poſted up in ſeveral parts of this town, viz.

Boſton, December 2, 1773.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that a permit will be given by the Cuſtom-Houſe for landing the Tea, now on board a veſſel lying in this harbour, commanded by Captain HALL: THIS is to remind the public, that it was ſolemnly voted, by the body of the people of this and the neighbouring towns, aſſembled at the Old South Meeting-houſe, on Tueſday, the 30th day of *November*, that the ſaid Tea never ſhould be landed in this province, or pay one farthing of duty; and as the aiding or aſſiſting in procuring or granting any ſuch permit for landing the ſaid Tea, or any other Tea ſo circumſtanced, or in offering any permit when obtained, to the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, or any other ſhip in the ſame ſituation, muſt betray an inhuman thirſt for blood, and will alſo in a great meaſure accelerate confuſion and civil war: This is to aſſure ſuch public enemies of this country, that they will be conſidered and treated as wretches unworthy to live, and will be made the firſt victims of our juſt reſentment.

THE PEOPLE.

NEWPORT, *(in Rhode-Iſland) Dec.* 6.

We hear from the Weſt-Indies, that the lands taken from the Charibs at St. Vincents, are to be divided among the officers who ſerved in that expedition, and that General Monckton is to have 10,000 acres to his ſhare, and a Captain-Lieutenant, &c. 100 acres each; by which righteous diviſion, the juſtice of the Britiſh Adminiſtration is made to ſtare every one in the face ſo glaringly, that even a blind man cannot help ſeeing it.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 13.

His Excellency Governor Franklin, of New-Jerſey, has been pleaſed, with the advice of his Privy Council, to grant a pardon for Joſeph Haines, Dr. Barn. Budd, and Benjamin Cooper, confined in gaol in the county of Morris, as aſſociates with Ford and Reynolds, &c. in counterfeiting and paſſing ſeveral ſorts of bad money, as has been already mentioned in the papers.

Dec. 16. By letters from St. Croix we are informed, that laſt month arrived there from Copenhagen, his Excellency Major General Clauſen, Knight of the order of Dannebrog, and Governor General of the Daniſh American iſlands. His Excellency, on landing, was received by the firing of the guns from the fort and ſhips in the harbour, and proceeded through a line of the Burgher militia under arms, to the houſe of General War-Commiſſary Von Beverhoudt. Next morning, about ten o'clock, his Excellency, accompanied by the Vice-Commandant, King's officers, &c. repaired to Fort Chriſtianſworn, where his Majeſty's moſt gracious commiſſions being read up, the guns from the fort and ſhipping were fired, as alſo the ſmall arms of the Burgher militia. His Excellency afterwards received the compliments of the inhabitants.

To the PUBLIC.

The following aſſociation is ſigned by a great number of the principal gentlemen of the city, merchants, lawyers, and other inhabitants, of all ranks: and it is ſtill carried about the city, to give an opportunity to thoſe who have not yet ſigned, to unite with their fellow citizens, to teſtify their abhorrence to the diabolical project of enſlaving America.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1773.

The ASSOCIATION *of the* SONS *of* LIBERTY, *of New-York.*

IT is eſſential to the freedom and ſecurity of a free people, that no taxes be impoſed upon them but by their own conſent, or their repreſentatives. For "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take when he pleaſes, to himſelf?" The former is the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, to ſecure which they expended millions and ſacrificed the lives of thouſands. And yet, to the aſtoniſhment of all the world, and the grief of America, the commons of Great-Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and deteſtable ſtamp act, reaſſumed the power of impoſing taxes on the American colonies, and inſiſting on it, as a neceſſary badge of Parliamentary ſupremacy, paſſed a bill, in the ſeventh year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, impoſing duties on all glaſs, painters colours, paper, and teas, that ſhould after the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great-Britain into any colony or plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the Lords, obtained the Royal aſſent. And thus they, who from time immemorial, have exerciſed the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and ſubſidies, according to their *own free will and pleaſure*, ſignified by their repreſentatives in parliament, do, by the act in queſtion, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the ſame right. As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our ſlavery, and would ſap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we ſhould become ſlaves to our brethren and fellow ſubjects, born to no greater ſtock of freedom than the Americans; the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the merchants and inhabitants of the ancient American colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great-Britain, until the above-mentioned act ſhould be totally repealed. This agreement operated ſo powerfully to the diſadvantage of the manufactures of England that many of them were unemployed. To appeaſe their clamours, and to provide the ſubſiſtence for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the parliament in 1770, repealed ſo much of the revenue act as impoſed a duty on glaſs, painters colours, and paper, and left the duty on tea, as *a teſt of the parliamentary right to tax us*. The merchants of the

cities of New-York and Philadelphia, having ſtrictly adhered to the agreement, ſo far as it related to the importation of articles ſubject to an American duty; have convinced the Miniſtry, that ſome other meaſure muſt be adopted to execute parliamentary ſupremacy, over this country; and to remove the diſtreſs brought on the East-India Company, by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to increaſe the temptation, to the ſhippers of tea from England, an act of parliament paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, which gives the whole duty on Tea, the Company were ſubject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchaſers, and exporters; and when the company have ten millions of pounds of Tea, in their warehouſes, excluſive of the quantity they may want to ſhip, they are allowed to export Tea, diſcharged from the payment of that duty, with which they were before chargeable. In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ſhips, application was made by the Company, to the Captains of thoſe ſhips to take the Tea on freight; but they virtuouſly rejected it. Still determined on the ſcheme, they have chartered ſhips to bring the Tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they ſucceed in the ſale of that Tea, we ſhall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty.——Therefore to prevent a calamity which of all others, is the moſt to be dreaded——ſlavery, and its terrible concomitants,—We the ſubſcribers, being influenced from a regard to liberty, and diſpoſed to uſe all lawful endeavours in our power, to defeat the pernicious project, and to tranſmit to our poſterty, thoſe bleſſings of freedom, which our anceſtors have handed down to us; and to contribute to the ſupport of the common liberties of America, which are in danger to be ſubverted, DO, for thoſe important purpoſes agree to aſſociate together, under the name and ſtile of the SONS of LIBERTY of NEW-YORK, and engage our honour, to and with each other, faithfully to obſerve and perform the following RESOLUTIONS, viz.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That whoever ſhall aid, or abet, or in any manner aſſiſt, in the introduction of Tea, from any place whatſoever, into this colony, while it is ſubject by a *Britiſh* Act of Parliament, to the payment of a duty, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in *America*, he ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of *America*.

2d. *Reſolved*, That whoever ſhall be aiding, or aſſiſting, in the landing, or carting of ſuch Tea, from any ſhip, or veſſel, or ſhall hire any houſe, ſtorehouſe, or cellar, or any place whatſoever, to depoſit the Tea, ſubject to a duty as aforeſaid, he ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of *America*.

3d. *Reſolved*, That whoever ſhell ſell, or buy, or in any manner contribute to the ſale, or purchaſe of Tea, ſubject to a duty as aforeſaid, or ſhall aid, or abet, in tranſporting ſuch Tea, by land or water, from this city, until the 7th. Geo. III. Chap. 46, commonly called the Revenue Act, ſhall be totally, and clearly repealed, he ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of *America*.

4th, *Reſolved*, That whether the duties on Tea, impoſed by this act, be paid in *Great-Britain*, or in *America*, our liberties are equally affected.

5th, *Reſolved*, That whoever ſhall tranſgreſs any of theſe reſolutions, we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connection with him.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1773.

AN AMERICAN
LOOKING-GLASS,

Exibiting a *two-fold* PICTURE, which it is hoped, at this time will be of great ſervice to the wiſe and virtuous Americans.

FIRST, *a ſmall ſpecimen* of the taxable and dutiable articles in Great-Britain at this day, viz. *the land tax, poor tax, tavern and alehouſe licenſes, &c. with taxes and duties on tea, coffee, leather, plate, ſoap, candles, bees-wax and wax tapers; coney hair for the hatters uſe; ſtarch, treacle, ſugars, tobacco, ſnuff, glaſs and houſe window lights; painters colours, wheels of carriages, wines of all kinds, that is foreign and home made; all ſorts of ſpirituous liquors; and beer, cyder, mum, metheglin, perry, malt, hops, ſalt, paper, quills, printers ink, ſtamps, and many other articles which are too tedious to enumerate.*

SECONDLY, *a ſpecimen* of an act of the Britiſh Parliament, which will ſhew the *rapid increaſe* of Britiſh duties and cuſtoms in Britain, on a very few articles only, for the ſpace of but a few years paſt. The ſubſtance of the ſaid act, which took place there on *April* 21ſt, 1760, is as follows, viz.

"For every gallon of *ſpirits* (over and above the duties on low wines) made for the ſale of the materials mentioned in this act, which are MALT and CORN *&c.* or any of them, to be paid by the makers thereof, *the* ADDITIONAL DUTIES *of one ſhilling and three pence ſterling.*

"For every gallon of *low wines*, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the makers thereof, *one ſhilling and three pence ſterling.*

"For every gallon of *low wines*, from CYDER, *ſixpence three farthings ſterling.*

"For every gallon of *ſpirits* made for ſale from CYDER, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, to be paid by the makers thereof, *one ſhilling and one penny three farthings, &c. &c.*"

Be pleaſed to remark, from this act alluded to, the ſurpriſing advance of the duties in Britain, beyond what they formerly were, and alſo that it appears from former acts, that in the courſe of between twenty and thirty years, they have increaſed the duties from *three pence ſterling to three ſhillings and three pence ſterling per gallon.*

Now, if we once ſubmit to the landing of the *Infamous Tea*, which is now approaching us, certainly it will eſtabliſh a *modus*, by which arbitrary power may ſaddle us with ſuch a dreadful catalogue of grevious taxes as are above enumerated, and which would moſt aſſuredly be repented of by all America, when it is too late *(the* TAX GATHERERS *themſelves only excepted.)*

I ſuppoſe the foregoing pictures of grievances are ſufficient to rouſe the reſentment of every man, in this yet happy country, who is capable of diſtinguiſhing between good and evil, between a ſtate of *freedom* and *ſlavery*; if they are not, I can exibit ſuch a picture of *oppreſſions*, in the doleful caſe of *our fellow ſubjects of Ireland*, that muſt affect, with the deepeſt pity and reſentment, the moſt callous and *arbitrary hearts among us.*

Therefore, BRAVE AMERICANS, I call upon YOU once more,——
ASSOCIATE WITHOUT DISTINCTION.

"Be as *one man*——CONCORD ſucceſs enſures,
There's not an HONEST HEART but what is your's.

AN OLD PROPHET.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 20.

Captain Garrigues, from Madeira, on the 8th ult. ſpoke the brig Paſley, Capt. Montania, from Newfoundland for Madeira, out 26 days: On the 10th, in lat. 30: 9, long. 21, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Empſon, from Plymouth for South-Carolina, out 3 weeks, and had loſt his main maſt: On the 12th, in lat. 29, long 20, ſpoke the brig Swift, Capt. Sitzs from Liverpool for Africa, out 5 weeks: On the 6th inſt. in lat. 34: 41, long. 71: 30, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Morris, from Virginia for St. Vincents; and on the 12th, in lat. 36: 40, long. 69, ſpoke a ſnow, from Virginia, out 3 days, but could not learn the maſter's name or where bound.

Captain Dorrell, in a ſchooner from New-York, Capt. Jerrell, from London for Maryland, with 140 convicts, and a brig from Maryland belonging to New-York, were arrived at Madeira.

Captain Wright, from Charleſtown, on the 12th inſt. in lat. 37: 7, long. 74: 2, ſpoke the ſhip Charming Nancy, Capt. Biddle, from this port for Hiſpaniola, out 1 day, all well.—Capt. Moore, was arrived at Charleſtown.

Captain Atkinſon, from New-Caſtle on Tyne, on the 29th ult. in lat. 34: 44, long. 60, ſpoke a brig from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 8 days: On the 2d inſt. in lat. 38: 5, long. 66, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. Weſt, from Salem for Dominica; and on the 6th, in lat. 36: 30, long. 70, ſpoke a brig from Virginia for Glaſgow.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Dec. 2.

"We have had a very large meeting of the body of the people of this town, and were joined by committees of ſeveral of the near towns; and, in ſaid meeting, paſſed a number of votes relative to the Tea and Conſignees.—The Conſignees have all betook themſelves to Caſtle William, in imitation, as I ſuppoſe, of our worthy Board of Commiſſioners heretofore: This will furniſh a fine occaſion to make a repreſentation on the other ſide of the water. When Capt. Hall comes to clear out at the Cuſtom-Houſe, which he promiſes ſhall be in 20 days, will be the turning period: It is much doubted, whether he will obtain a clearance to paſs our Caſtle, as that is ſigned by our Governor. From the temper that has appeared among the people, if the Tea is not permitted to go back, I think nothing would tempt me to ſtand in the place of the Conſignees."

Modeſty, Virtue, engaging manners, and the practice of thoſe duties incumbent on a ſon and brother, attract eſteem, and merit encomium. All, therefore, who knew JOHN STEDMAN, Eſq; the eldeſt ſon of ALEXANDER STEDMAN, Eſq; cannot but conſider the death of ſo promiſing a youth, a real loſs to his parents and connections. He departed this life, on Sunday, the 12th of December, aged 22.

Old age muſt, and blooming youth may, fall!—

[MARRIED] On the 16th inſt. MR. ABRAHAM MARKOE, to MISS BETSEY BAYNTON.

Yeſterday about noon arrived at his apartments in this city, from Maryland, Dr. GRAHAM, Occuliſt and Auriſt, ſo well known for his ſuperior abilities in curing the diſtempers of the eyes and ears.—We hear that the Doctor intends ſoon to embark for England. We are ſorry that a gentleman whoſe character has been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed by unprecedented ſucceſs, ſeems determined ſo ſoon to withdraw the invaluable bleſſings of his peculiar art, from the inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq.

Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province of New-Jerſey, and territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of His MAJESTY's COUNCIL for the ſaid province:

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council of the province of *New-Jerſey*, beg leave to return our thanks for your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion, in which we diſcern ſuch ſentiments of zeal for the honour and real welfare of the province as juſtly call for our warmeſt acknowledgements and approbation.

The miſchievous conſequences, reſulting to the publick from the frequency of the crime of counterfeiting the current money of this and the neighbouring colonies, became of late ſo truly alarming, that we muſt conſider it a very fortunate event that ſome of the perpetrators of that crime have been apprehended and brought to juſtice in this province. The advantages to the publick from the proſecution of thoſe offenders will, we hope, be greatly augmented by the diſcovery of the robbery of the Eaſtern Treaſury, which the confeſſion of ſome of thoſe criminals, confirmed by ſo many corroborating circumſtances ſince brought to view, ſeem fully to evince; and we earneſtly hope that the meaſures taken by government to attain the juſtice due to the publick for the perpetration of ſuch dating crimes, may at length, be crowned with that ſucceſs which may reaſonably be expected from endeavours ſo laudably exerted for that purpoſe.

We heartily concur with your Excellency, that the thanks and grateful acknowledgments of the publick are due to thoſe Magiſtrates and others, whoſe zeal, in the cauſe of publick juſtice, exerted in the ſeveral proſecutions alluded to in your ſpeech, reflect the higheſt honour upon themſelves, and muſt be productive of very beneficial conſequences to the publick. We have ſo high a ſenſe of the merit and ſervices of thoſe gentlemen, that we think them entitled to more ſubſtantial marks of the favour of government than mere thanks and commendations; as it muſt ever be conſiſtent with ſ und policy, and with the principles of good government to encourage, by every perſuaſive incitement, zeal to maintain, and reſolution to enforce thoſe laws, upon the due execution of which, ſecret villanies and open violences may be detected and brought to juſtice.

We truſt, Sir, that a diſpoſition for harmony and moderation, ſo eſſential to the regular diſpatch of publick buſineſs, and which this Houſe would ever wiſh to convince your Excellency they are actuated by, will be evident in their tranſactions of this ſeſſion; and be perfectly conſiſtent with the duty we owe to our ſovereign, to the publick, and to our own ſtation.

Council-Chamber, Dec. 10, 1773. } *By Order of the Houſe,* PETER KEMBLE, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following reply:

"*Gentlemen,*

"I RETURN you my hearty thanks for this "obliging addreſs.

"The experience I have had of your attention "to the publick good, convinces me that I may "always rely on your aſſiſtance in promoting the "reputation and proſperity of the province; and "it ever affords me pleaſure to find my opinion "in publick matters concurring with your ſenti-"ments, and my publick conduct meeting with "your approbation."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.
INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig George, W. Pinkerton, Londonderry.
Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Liverpool.
Ship Bleſſing, J. Atkinſon, New-Caſtle on Tyne.
Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Madeira.
Schooner Hebe, J. Wilſon, Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Beliſle, J. Prince, Boſton.
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnel, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Charleſtown Pac. S. Wright, South-Carolina.
Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, New-York.
Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.

OUTWARDS.

Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.
Schooner Kingſton, S. Conyngham, Porto Rico.
Brig Agnes, J. Mather, Oporto.
Brig Chance, J Craig, Antigua.
Ship Charming Peggy, S. Davidſon, Liſbon.
Brig Betſey, J. Burrows. Grenades.

CLEARED.

Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Cadiz.
Schooner Happy Return, G. Simpſon, Georgia.
Brig Kitty, G. Thompſon, Jamaica.
Brig Betſey, S. Savadge, Madeira.
Ship Peggy, W. Barron, Liſbon.
Schooner Polly, R. Zuill, St. Euſtatia.
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica.
Ship Jupiter, A. Ewing, New-York.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sloop Quaker, P. Parker, Hiſpaniola.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Sligo.
Sch. Patty, M. Cullen, Jamaica.
Schooner Betſey, D. Sturges, Virginia.
Ship Sally, R. Keith, Maryland.
Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Jamaica.
Sloop Lydia, S. Cawley, Virginia.
Sloop Norfolk Packet, T. Gilbert, Virginia.
Schooner Polly, J. Buck, St. Kitts,
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Samuel, J. Owens, Virginia.
Ship Mary, R. George, Londonderry,
Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Cadiz.
Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Schooner Fanny, W. Allibone, Antigua.
Sloop Globe, S. Millner, Virginia.
Brig Molly, J. Lightbourne, Barbados.
Sloop Beliſle, J. Prince, Boſton.
Sloop Cæſar, J. Cowdry, Hiſpaniola.
Snow Live Oak, W. Barber, Maryland.

A LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE *at* BRISTOL.

A. JAMES ADAMS, Northampton. Daniel Aſhton, Warington Townſhip.

B. William Bryan, Haycock Townſhip. Jacob Bogart, Saliſbury Townſhip. Adam Barnard, Briſtol Townſhip. Martin Burkhart, Philadelphia. Elias Boudinot, Briſtol. John Boyle, Plumſtead Townſhip. William Baker, Joel Bryan, Bucks County.

C. Capt. Daniel Carpenter, Briſtol.

D. James Drummond, Briſtol Townſhip. Anne Delap, Frankford. Nathan Dilworth, Pennſylvania. Thomas Deane, Briſtol. Ralph Dracord, Northampron Townſhip.

F. John Finlay, John Finlow, Briſtol Townſhip. John Finley, John Franklin, Briſtol.

G. Robert Giveen, Briſtol. Samuel Godfrey, Buckingham.

H. Conway Hughington, Briſtol Townſhip. John Hinchman, Hattonfield. John Hope, Charles Hurſt, Briſtol. John Hill, Buckingham. William Hart, Thomas Harvey, Bucks County. James Huſton, Shaminy.

I. Richard Jobſon, Wright's Town. George Johnſon, Newtown. David Jones, Bucks County. Matthew Ingram, Briſtol.

K. Henry Krewſon, Bucks County.

L. John Lloyd, Bucks County. Azariah Lewis, Newtown.

M. Thomas Marſhall, Benſalem Townſhip. James Milagan, Bedminſter Townſhip. Doctor John Moland, Neſhaminy. George Miller, New-Jerſey. Rev. Alexander M'Lean, John Murray, Capt. Robert M'Kown, Briſtol.

N. Alexander Nicholls, Briſtol Townſhip.

O. Luke Owens, Berks County.

P. James Price, Thomas Pennington, Briſtol Townſhip.

R. George Rogers, Briſtol Townſhip.

S. William Shippen, Bucks County. George Somerville, New-Jerſey. Richard Smith, Briſtol.

T. John Troup, (3) Briſtol Townſhip. James Townſed, Newtown Townſhip. Benjamin Thompſon, Weſt-Jerſey. Eſther Tod, Maxwell Townſhip.

V. Guliel Varplank, Briſtol Townſhip.

W. James Wallus, Springfield Townſhip.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER,
TOBACCONISTS,
In SECOND-STREET, near ARCH-STREET,
Will give the HIGHEST PRICE
For a QUANTITY of
SNUFF BOTTLES.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
CHARLESTOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
MASTER;

NOW lying at Shewell's wharf, is provided with good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid maſter on board.

N. B. A quantity of Rice and Turpentine to be ſold, enquire as above.

NEWCASTLE COAL,
Juſt imported in the Bleſſing, Captain Atkinſon,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOSHUA FISHER AND SONS.

GARRIGUES AND ROBINSON,
Have for ſale, wholeſale and retail, at their Grocery Ware-houſe, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite the Meal Market, Philadelphia,

GOOD old Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India and New-England rum; Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriffe wine; Coniac and other brandy; Geneva by the gallon, or in caſes; Molaſſes; loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugar; BOHEA TEA; coffee, rice, chocolate and muſtard; nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace; Cayenna and black pepper; indigo, ſtarch, ginger, raiſins, currants, cotton, powder and ſhot, white wine and cyder vinegar, lamp and ſweet oil, and a quantity of excellent Glouceſter cheeſe. Likewiſe, a general aſſortment of ſcales, weights and meaſures, regulared and ſtamped according to law.

Wilmington, 12th Mo. 15, 1773.

To the MILLERS in general.

THE ſubſcriber having invented and made ſundry machines for raiſing mill-ſtones, and turning them on their back, fit for dreſſing or waſhing in five minutes or leſs, by one hand only, and with ſafety, without hurting the plaiſter on burr mill ſtones, propoſes to furniſh any miller with the ſaid machine, warranted for FIVE POUNDS, Pennſylvania currency; and they are alſo very uſeful for raiſing the mill-ſhafts to wedge the gudgins, &c. Thoſe who incline to have ſo very uſeful and ſafe a conveniency, may be ſupplied by ſending their names, places of abode, and the diameter of their mill-ſtones, to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, at Wilmington.

The above SAMUEL REYNOLDS has made each of the ſubſcribers one of the ſaid machines, and we find them very advantageous, as the mill-ſtone is taken up by them with great eaſe and ſafety, and certainly is preferable to any method ever before invented.

DANIEL BYRNES,
JOSEPH TATNALL,
WILLIAM STARR.

N. B. A ſober young man, by trade a blackſmith, that underſtands making of edge tools in a neat and workman-like manner, will meet with good encouragement as a journeyman, by applying to
SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS ſome ill diſpoſed perſons, on the night of the 17th inſt. (December) cut the curtain of the New-York ſtage-waggon in ſeveral places, and cut a piece of the fore part of ſaid curtain entirely away: The above reward is hereby offered to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the offender or offenders, ſo that he or they may be brought to conviction, by
WILLIAM DIBLEY.

THIS is to give notice to EDWARD GREGORY, late of New-Garden, ſchoolmaſter, that his ſon THOMAS GREGORY, is arrived here in the ſhip George, from Londonderry, and is now at the houſe of WILLIAM APPLEBY, Cordial-diſtiller, at the Stone Bridge, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Said APPLEBY has a large quantity of Cordials to diſpoſe of at the loweſt price.

Juſt publiſhed (price ſix pence or four ſhillings per dozen) and to be ſold by ISAAC COLLINS, printer, in Burlington, or by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, printer, in Market-ſtreet, and ROBERT AITKEN, bookſeller, &c. in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia;

AN ESSAY on SLAVERY, proving from ſcripture its inconſiſtency with Humanity and Religion; in anſwer to a late publication, entitled, "The African Trade for Negro ſlaves ſhewn "to be conſiſtent with principles of Humanity, and "with the laws of Revealed Religion."

By GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq.

With an introductory Preface, containing the ſentiments of the Monthly Reviewers on that publication; and the opinion of ſeveral eminent writers on the ſubject.

To which is added, an ELEGY on the miſerable ſtate of an African ſlave, by the celebrated and ingenious WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Eſq.

Kent County, on Delaware, Dec. 12, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, the firſt of November laſt, a certain HUGH BARRY, an Iriſhman, by trade a blackſmith, remarkably ſmall, and appears to be very young, but ſays he is 25 years of age; had on an old blue jacket with new ſleeves, a Ruſſia ſhirt, home-ſpun trowſers, old ſhoes, worſted ſtockings, and an half worn hat: He came in laſt fall was a year, and his indenture was aſſigned over to one James Scott, in Lancaſter county, who paid his redemption; as he ſaid he had a wife living at ſaid Scott's, it is ſuppoſed he will go there, and from thence to New Virginia. Whoever takes up the ſaid Hugh Barry, and delivers him to the Sheriff of this county, or to the Gaoler in Dover, ſhall have the above reward, paid by
PRESTON BERRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named LAUGHLIN M'NEIL, about five feet ſix inches high, ſlender made, thin viſage, much pock marked, has a down look, and wears his own lightiſh coloured hair; had on and took with him, a light mixed cloth jacket, lined with red, with white metal buttons, a light cloth under jacket, one pair of leather breeches and one pair of fuſtian ditto, good ſhoes, with a pair of plain copper coloured buckles, good beaver hat, one pair of light colorred ribbed ſtockings and one pair of blue ditto, one white and one check ſhirt, and two ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CLIFFTON.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

——It is all men's office to speak patience,
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. SHAKESPEAR.

PAIN and sickness are the two great evils which men are accustomed to contemplate with terror: They are indeed alarming to the soul, but they are not a little heightened by the force of imagination, which often represents them to the mind as more formidable than they really are, and gives them an additional sting to afflict the sufferer. But however dreadful sickness and pain may be, when contemplated at a distance, yet, like the other scourges of providence, they are not permitted to exercise their influence without a purpose. Men, indeed, are born to suffer; but then it is for something; either as a punishment for the wanton abuse of health, or to teach them that in this world there is no real happiness, no genuine security but in virtue.

I hope you will excuse me, for presuming a little to entrude upon your paper, by sending you a few thoughts on a subject, serious and important; a subject, which I have lately had occasion to feel; and it may be permitted to those who have been sick to have the satisfaction to contemplate the danger past, which fills the mind with a serene kind of joy, like that which the marriner feels, when he has just escaped the terrors of the deep. Sickness, which naturally carries with it a cessation of all these junctions that heighten pleasure, alters the person, who feels as it were from himself; while he has no appetite for enjoyment he is at the same time labouring under the severe hand of affliction: If his mind continues in full vigour, and is capable of reflection, he then begins to wonder that all the enjoyments of his past life now cease to succour him; nor does he find, that the recollection of them yields him as much pleasure, as they used to do in his hours of health. He is then disposed to think, that his former pleasures were lying vanities, that they only cheated his understanding, and that he has been pursuing all his life, the mere shadow of felicity, while the substance was at a distance from him. True happiness is to be measured by its intenseness and duration, and if the happiness which disguises itself under the specious shew of pleasure, but which ought in reality to be denominated folly, is reckoned intense when felt, he, who languishes on a sick bed to his experience knows, that it is without duration, for it is now fled, like the hours of yesterday, and can be no more recalled, *than the years beyond the flood.* All men who have any relish for friendship, set the greatest value upon that friend, who does not forsake them in the hours of distress, and all men who have an uncorrupted relish for pleasure, ought to place the highest value upon that which yields the most comfortable reflections, when it can no longer be enjoyed. This is one grand purpose intended by providence in inflicting the calamity of sickness. Men whose passions would not permit them to rest, but lured them from one toy to another, in the vain pursuit of what was never to be found, shut their ears against the voice of admonition, and charmed their eyes with fanciful illusions, which, as Shakespear finely expresses it, have no more basis, *than the fabrick of a vision,* are now obliged to suffer a while an eclipse of gaiety, and in place of running the giddy rounds of frolick, and midnight revelry, must languish awhile in obscurity; and happy for them, if in this period, they begin to think; for that purpose was it intended, to gain time for recollection. They for awhile make a truce with their appetites: They are to examine their tendency and force, and ought to consider, whether any thing has been gained by their irregular indulgence, and whether they could not wish that many of the scenes of delight, falsely reckoned so, had never been shewn, or that they had never taken pleasure in them.

It was a saying of Cardinal Wolsey, when he found himself abandoned by the King, and ready to be sacrificed to the resentment of the nobles; *O! that I had served my God, with as much fidelity as I have my King, he would not have forsaken me in my distress.* The Cardinal had fallen from the highest pinnacle of greatness, which he had maintained with unsufferable haughtiness, and superiority; but what did all his splendid wretchedness amount to, when it only exposed him to unnumbered enemies, who at last produced his ruin?

As it is with poverty, so it is often with sickness; it serves to discover to a man his extreme insignificance, and how little his existence adds to the general weal, or pleasure of society. To day, if he sparkles at a party of pleasure, and to-morrow is thrown upon a bed of agony, his absence but little affects those who remain; they think of him, as a thing that is past, a flower that yesterday bloomed, but now is withered; and as he came to give them pleasure, or to join with them in it, he is cast out of their thoughts, as an impertinent intruder, and is no more minded than the lothsome weed which is trodden under foot. He receives little comfort from those gewgaws of a day, who but lately shone with him; and the butterflies which buzzed around him, know him no more. They cannot choose to visit the chambers of the sick, there is no incantation there; they fly from it, as from a pestilence, and have no souls formed for sympathy; and as it is natural for every one who thinks he is departed from this world, to cast one *longing lingering look behind,* he has not from them the comfort of a falling tear; he dies unlamented, nor is there one pious drop at closing his eyes.

If sickness then thus serves to discover to a man the real estimate of his importance, and the infidelity or cold indifference of his companions, it ought to teach him to place his happiness in that which will never forsake him, and that alone is virtue. It ought to teach him, that they who encourage him in a course of licentiousness, will be the first to forsake him; and for such associations as these, a man pays very dear, who barters his innocence.

Sickness likewise teaches us, how to estimate health; with what care it ought to be preserved, and how foolish those are who sell this blessing for a bauble. I am no friend to a settled gloominess of temper: A man ought to be chearful, to maintain an evenness of spirit, love his friends, and doat upon his favourites; but this should be done with the grand reserve of never sacrificing virtue to gaiety, and for the transitory flashes of art and pleasantry, the lasting qualities of good-nature, sincerity and honour.

DRACO.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, who can wash, iron, cook and do all other kind of house-work, extremely well; she has had the small pox and measels. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

N. B. She has had neither husband nor child.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Capt. WILLIAM KIDD, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment, and those who have any demands against the estate are desired to send in their accounts to be adjusted and paid by

JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

THE VERY GREAT DEMAND FOR THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,

THE calculations of which are performed by the ingenious D. RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city, has already obliged the printer to strike off another impression; and as this will be the last impression for 1774, he requests those who applied when he had none, and others who are willing to encourage this Almanack, to supply themselves immediately.

They are sold at JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR's printing-office, at the lower corner of Black-horse alley, in Front-street.

Where, ALSO, may be had, writing paper, school and chap books, parchment, pasteboard, quills, and all other kinds of STATIONARY.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in New-York, on the 1st of this inst. (November) an Irish servant man named JAMES ROSS-BOUTOM, a weaver by trade, and loves drink; he is a simple down looking fellow, with a sour countenance, pitted with the small-pox, has straight black hair, a blemish on his left eye, and walks stooping and heavy footed; had on when he went away, a brown short coat and waistcoat, tow trowsers, light blue stockings, and an old wool hat: It is suspected he is in Philadelphia, and has changed his name. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, or JAMES RIDDLE in Philadelphia.

JOHN BECK.

Just imported, and now opening for sale, by

DANIEL DRINKER,

At his Ware-house in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NEAT assortment of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHEN WARES.

Genuine SHERRY and LISBON WINE,

In QUARTER CASKS;

BRANDY, in HOGSHEADS;

And excellent

PORT WINE,

In HAMPERS of three dozen each, to be sold by

JOSEPH WHARTON, JUNIOR,

Near the DRAWBRIDGE in Front-street.

Imported in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, from London, by

JOHN SULLIVAN,
DRUGGIST,

At the east side of Second street, above Arch-street, and the next house below the sign of the Moon and Stars,

A GENERAL assortment of Drugs and Medicines of the first quality, genuine Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

He has a few dozen phials of the Hungarian cripple curing Oil, famous for its extraordinary virtues throughout Holland, Germany, the Netherlands, and now made public in England.

He sells M'Ginnis's inimitable Tincture and Dentifrice, which in less than ten days infallibly cures the scurvy, and other disorders of the gums; likewise Drops that immediately ease the most violent tooth-ach.

He takes this method to acquaint his friends and customers, that they may depend that all his Drugs are new and fresh. Country practitioners who may favour him with their orders, shall find every encouragement to continue them.

THE VOTES of the HONOURABLE HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, for the current year, concluding with the last September session, are now compleat, and to be sold by HENRY MILLER, printer in Race-street, opposite Moravian Alley: Where also may be had, the Weekly Votes, from Monday the 29th ult. to Saturday the 4th inst.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A MIDDLE aged man, well acquainted with the dry goods or country business, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE quantity of POTATOES, of the early sort, extraordinary good of their kind, at a very low price for cash only. Apply to the Widow BUTLER, in Loxley's Alley, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

N. B Gentlemen, Merchants, Tradesmen or others, may have their books settled or accounts drawn out with the greatest exactness and secrecy, and at a moderate rate, by applying as above.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1773.

FOR CORK,

THE BRIG
BOSCAWEN,
NOBLE CALDWELL,
MASTER:

WILL sail in three weeks, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or said master on board, at William Allen, Esqr's. wharf.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
BETSEY,
SAMUEL KYLE, MASTER;

HAS the greatest part of her cargo ready to take on board, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street, or to the Captain on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Esqr's. wharf.

N. B. Just imported in said ship, and to be sold by JOSEPH CARSON, a large quantity of Irish linens, from 3s. to 5s. per yard; a few tons of smiths coal; a few groce of black quart bottles, and a few hogsheads of Liverpool beer.

Just imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold, by

DAVID DESHLER,

At his store on the north side of Market-street, about mid-way between Second and Third-streets,

PAINTERS colours, white and red lead, Spanish brown, litharge, Venetian red, yellow ochre, umber, Spanish white, verdigrease, Prussian blue, vermilion, antimony, white vitriol, allum, magnes, brimstone, English glue, linseed oil, sweet oil, per gallon and quart, spirit of turpentine, steel and iron plate hand saws, tenant and compass ditto, pannel ditto, saw setts, firmers, stocked, heading and mortiseing chizzels, gouges, carpenters hammers, lathing hatchets, plane irons, compasses, spike and nail gimblets, augers, pincers, carpenters best box rules, sliding ditto, turning chizzels and gouges, brass knob locks, English and Dutch chest locks, drawer ditto, H and H L hinges, chest ditto, padlocks, brass knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood screws, shoemakers hammers, pincers, and nippers, shoemakers knives and awl blades, rasps, knives and forks, pocket and pen-knives, butchers ditto, razors, taylors shears, scissars, shoe buckles, brass ink-pots, brass cocks, coat and jacket buttons, gun locks, ivory and horn combs, temple and common spectacles, sheep shears, bricklayers and plaisterers trowels, curry combs, black lead pencils, saw mill files, half round and flat ditto, three square and round ditto, blacksmiths rasps, marking irons, candlesticks, brass garnishing nails, tobacco boxes, fine and coarse brass wire, rat traps, snuffers, Dutch scythes and sickles, cutting knives, gun barrels, copper and iron teakettles, frying pans, iron squares, sash lines and pullies, pepper and coffee mills, brass handles for drawers, escutcheon desk hinges and locks, castors, cloak hooks, curtain rings, brass knobs, 3d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, springs, fine clout nails, flat and box irons, cotton and linen checks, handkerchiefs, striped cotton and linen Hollands, 7-8 and 6-4 bed ticks, 6-4 and 1-2 bed bunts, cotton velvets, cambricks and lawns, 7-8 and yard wide linen, ell-wide sheeting, Russia ditto, shalloons and tammies, durants, callimancoes, camblets, broad cloths, Indian blankets, mens and womens stockings, silk knee garters, sewing silk, scarf and hair buttons, coloured and stitching threads, pepper, alspice, ginger, nutmegs, saffron, mace, cloves, indigo, cinnamon, camphire, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, fresh red and white clover and Timothy seeds.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has imported in the last ships from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the present season, which he will sell on low terms for cash or short credit, at his store in Front-street, the fifth door above Walnut-street.

Just imported in the Friendship, Capt. M'Culloch, from Belfast, a neat assortment of fine

IRISH LINENS,

Now opening and to be sold for CASH ONLY, by

CHARLES EDDY,

WHO expects by the first vessels from Liverpool, a large quantity of coarse linens, sheetings and dowlas, to compleat the above assortment.

Just imported in the last vessels from Britain, and to be sold remarkably cheap for cash, by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

A General assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season, amongst which are, a variety of patent ribbed and plain worsted hose; silk, cotton, and thread ditto, of all qualities and sizes; a large quantity of broadcloths and trimmings, with most other articles generally imported, all of which he is enabled and determined to sell on low terms, having imported them from the different manufactories in England, &c.

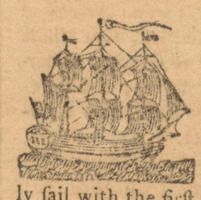
N. B. Also a good assortment of books and stationary, China, Queen's ware, plain and enamelled glass wares, &c.

THE public are hereby informed, that the reason the Cohansey Lottery did not commence drawing at the time proposed in the scheme, was it's not being full at that time; but as soon as the few tickets which remain on hand are disposed of, the drawing will begin. The public will be informed of the drawing three weeks before it commences.

WANTED,

A LAD about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can write a tolerable hand and cypher; Such a one who is smart an active, and is willing to go into a store in the country, may have a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

FOR NEWRY,



THE SHIP
MINERVA,
FRANCIS FEARISS,
MASTER;

SHE is a fine stout vessel, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will certainly sail with the first flaxseed ships, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Neill's wharf, below the Drawbridge, or to JOSEPH WILSON in Chesnut-street.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Shearman's Creek, in Cumberland County, sometime in the month of August 1772, a sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old next spring; she paces and trots, has no brand or ear mark, but has a star and snip, and some saddle marks. I advertised the said mare when she first came, until the 30th of August last. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY HEATLY.

AN OFFICE,
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
is now established,

WHERE all persons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUNDRENTS to sell, may be assisted in the disposal of them, for a reasonable commission; and those who are desirous of making purchases, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be suited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all estates offered for sale, with the terms on which they are to be disposed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at such other places as particular circumstances may render necessary; and the whole, or such parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertised in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking must appear obvious, on considering that by this means *sellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reason to hope will become general) all estates offered for sale will be seen at one view.

The terms, upon which this business will be transacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-stret, near the London Coffee-house, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-street, opposite the west end of Union-street, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-street, by 53 feet 2 inches on the east side of Front-street.

Several lots on the east side of Front-street, extending 130 feet, to Penn-street (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-street.

A number of lots, situate on the north-side of Green-street (near the barracks) extending from Front-street to the westward of Third-street. Also several other lots, on both sides of Second and Third-streets, adjoining Green-street.

Ninety feet of ground on the west side of Sixth-street, between the north side of Cherry Alley and Sassafras-street, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in several lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, enclosed in good bank, supported by a well built stone wall, 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the best grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly enclosed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-house and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is situated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaser paying a *very small* part of the consideration money, may have seven years credit for the remainder, giving security and paying interest.

A plantation in Abington township, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joshua Morris, Esq; it contains 125 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a sufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient stone dwelling-house and kitchen thereon; also a large stone barn, smith's shop, &c. One fourth of the purchase money being paid at the time of sale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good security.

A plantation in Oxford township, seven miles from the city, on the great road to Bristol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, some of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log house, stabling, and a well of good water on the premises. A part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at interest, on good security, at the pleasure of the purchaser.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellent meadow ground, in Moyamensing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is enclosed with a good fence, and has a large stable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money upon proper security.

A house and lot, situate on the south side of High or Market-street; an excellent stand for business.

A lot of ground, situate on the West side of Front-street, just above the Bank Meeting House, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick house, three stories high, a few doors below Spruce-street, on the west side of Front-street, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

A house and lot situate on the east side of Front-street, between High and Chesnut-streets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-streets.

A lot to the eastward of the above, on the east side of King or Water-street, of the same front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

A lot on the west side of Front-street, about 40 feet to the northward of Sassafras street, 20 feet front and 102 feet deep to an alley which runs into Sassafras-street; on this lot are four two story brick tenements, with a good baker's oven, a pump, &c. the whole rents for £51 per annum, and is subject to a ground rent of £3 5s. currency.

A corner lot, 49 and a half feet on the north side of Mulberry or Arch-street, and 112 feet on the west side of Seventh-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE,

GROUNDRENTS, well secured, to a large amount.

MONEY to be lent on interest in the city or county of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Seven o'Clock, DECEMBER 24th, 1773.

At two o'clock this afternoon arrived in this city a Gentleman, who came expreſs from New-York, with the following intereſting advices from BOSTON, which were ſent there by expreſs alſo.

BOSTON, DEC. 16.

IT being underſtood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ſhip Dartmouth, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East-India Company's Tea on board, there was on Monday laſt, P. M. a meeting of the committee of ſeveral of the neighbouring towns, in Boſton, and Mr. Rotch was ſent for, and enquired of whether he continued his reſolution to comply with the injunctions of the body aſſembled, at the Old South Meeting-Houſe, on Monday and Tueſday preceding. Mr. Rotch anſwered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the beſt council, and found that in caſe he went on of his own motion, to ſend that ſhip to ſea in the condition, ſhe was then in, it muſt inevitably ruin him, and therefore he muſt beg them to conſider what he had ſaid at the ſaid meeting, to be the effect of compulſion and unadviſed, and in conſequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now aſſured that he muſt be utterly ruined in caſe he did.

Mr. Rotch was then aſked whether he would demand a clearance for his ſhip in the Cuſtom-Houſe, and in caſe of a refuſal enter a proteſt, and then apply in like manner for a paſs, and order her to ſea. To all which he anſwered in the negative, the committees, doubtleſs, informing their reſpective conſtituents of what had paſſed, a very full meeting of the body was again aſſembled at the Old South Meeting-Houſe on Tueſday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again preſent, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and ſeconded, that Mr. Rotch beenjoined forthwith to repair to the Collector of the Cuſtoms and demand a clearance for his ſhip, and ten Gentleman were appointed to accompany him as witneſſes of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the Committee to Mr. Harriſon's lodgings, and made the demand. Mr. Harriſon obſerved, he could not give anſwer till he conſulted the Comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning give a deciſive anſwer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the Committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thurſday morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

Having met on Thurſday morning, 10 o'clock, they ſent for Mr. Rotch, and aſked him if he had been with the Collector, and demanded a clearance, he ſaid he had; but the Collector ſaid, that he could not, conſiſtent with his duty, give him a clearance, till all the dutiable articles, were out of his ſhip; they then demanded of him whether he had proteſted againſt the Collector; he ſaid he had not: They ordered him * upon his peril to give immediate orders to the Captain, to get his ſhip ready for ſea, that day, enter a proteſt immediately againſt the Cuſtom-Houſe, and then proceed to the Governor, (who was at his ſeat at Milton, ſeven miles off) and demand a paſs for his ſhip to go by the caſtle. They then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. to wait on Mr. Rotch's return; having met according to adjournment, there was the fulleſt meeting ever known, (it was reckoned, that there were two thouſand men from the country) they waited very patiently till about 5 o'clock, when they found Mr. Rotch did not return, they began to be very uneaſy, and called for a diſſolution of the meeting, and finally obtained a vote for it: But the more moderate part of the meeting fearing what would be the conſequences, begging that they would reconſider their vote and wait till Mr. Rotch's return, for this reaſon, that they ought to do every thing in their power to ſend the Tea back, according to their reſolves.

They obtained a vote, to remain together one hour longer; in about three quarters of an hour Mr. Rotch returned; his anſwer from the Governor was, that he could not give a paſs, till the ſhip was cleared by the Cuſtom-Houſe, the people immediately, as with one voice, called for a diſſolution, which having obtained, they repaired to Griffin's wharff, where the tea veſſels lay, proceeded to fix tackles, and hoiſted the tea upon deck, cut the cheſts to pieces, and threw the tea over the ſide; there were two ſhips and a brig, Captains Hall, Bruce and Coffin, each veſſel having 114 Cheſts of Tea on board; they began upon the two ſhips firſt, as they had nothing on board but the tea, then proceeded to the brig, which had hawled to the wharff but the day before, and had but a ſmall part of her cargo out. The Captain of the brig begged they would not begin with his veſſel, as the Tea was covered with goods, belonging to different merchants in town. They told him the tea they wanted, and the tea they would have; but if he would go into his cabin quietly, not one article of his goods ſhould be hurt. They immediately proceeded to unload the goods, and then to diſpoſe of the tea.

It was expected that the men of war would have interfered, as all the Captains and other Officers were ordered on board their ſhips before night; and the day before, there were ſix dozen lanterns ſent on board the Admiral's ſhip. The King-Fiſher, and ſeveral armed ſchooners were rigged and fitted for ſea, and the Gaſpee armed brig, arrived that day from Rhode-Iſland: But the people were determined. It is to be obſerved, that they were extremely careful, that not any of the tea ſhould be ſtolen, ſo kept a good look out, and detected one man filling his pockets, whom they treated very roughly, by tearing his coat off his back, and driving him up the wharf, through thouſands of people, who cuffed and kicked him as he paſſed.

We are poſitively informed, that the patriotic inhabitants of Lexington, at a late meeting, unanimouſly reſolved againſt the uſe of bohea tea of all ſorts, Dutch or Engliſh importation; and to manifeſt the ſincerity of their reſolution, they brought together every ounce contained in the town, and committed it to one common bonfire.

We are alſo informed, Charleſtown is in motion to follow their illuſtrious example.

Quere. Would it not materially affect the bringing this deteſtable herb into diſuſe, if every town would enjoin their Select men to deny licences to all houſes of enrertainment, who were known to afford tea to their gueſts.

Our reaſon for ſuggeſting this, is the difficulty theſe people are under to avoid diſhing out this poiſon, without ſuch a proviſion in their favour.

We have this moment received intelligence that Mr. Clarke's brigantine, commanded by Capt. Loring, bilged at the back of Cape Cod. The captain has not landed his Tea there, of which he has 58 Cheſts on board, belonging to the East-India Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

Laſt night an expreſs arrived here from Boſton, who left it on Friday laſt, and brings ſundry letters, among which is the following, viz.

Boſton, 17th December, 1773.

Gentlemen,

YESTERDAY we had a greater meeting of the body than ever. The country coming in from twenty miles round, and every ſtep was taken that was practicable for returning the Teas. The moment it was known out of doors, that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a paſs for his ſhip, by the caſtle, a number of people huzzaed in the ſtreet, and in a very little time, every ounce of the Teas on board of Capts. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immerſed in the Bay, without the leaſt injury to private property.

The ſpirit of the people on this occaſion ſurpriſed all parties, who viewed the ſcene.

We conceived it our duty to afford you the moſt early advice of this intereſting event, by expreſs, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By Order of the Committee.

P. S. *The other veſſel, viz. Captain Loring, belonging to Meſſrs. Clark, with fifty-eight cheſts, was, by the act of God, caſt on ſhore, on the back of Cape Cod.*

* *By the act, any dutiable goods on board a veſſel after lying 20 days in a harbour become liable to the payment of the duties. The people waited till the laſt day, and in a few hours the ſhip, (to ſecure the duties then payable) was to have been delivered to the cuſtody of the man of war.*

On Tueſday will be Publiſhed, and Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

IN MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL SLAVERY ESTABLISHED,

BY THE SUFFRAGES OF CUSTOM AND RIGHT REASON.

BEING A FULL

ANSWER

To the gloomy and viſionary REVERIES, of all the fanatical and enthuſiaſtical WRITERS on that SUBJECT.

However amiable Juſtice and Virtue may be in our abſtract ideas of them: The policy of Kingdoms and Commercial States, ought ever to be regulated by the more important conſiderations of neceſſity and convenience.

MACHIAVELUS AMERICANUS, Vol. 3d, Page 273.

All Diſcord's harmony not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good:
And, ſpite of Pride, in erring Reaſon's ſpite,
One Truth is clear, Whatever is, is right.

ESSAY ON MAN.

September 20, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Elſenborough, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named DANIEL M'INNIRY: Had on and took with him, one pair of velveret breeches, pieced in the ſeat with light coloured cloth, a light coloured fuſtian jacket, a green ditto of halfthick, about half wore, neither of them lined; a pair of ſpeckled trowſers, a new dark brown ſagathy coat, ſtriped Bengal jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, remarkably thick, with wooden buttons, almoſt new, black grain ſhoes, and thread ſtockings. He is about five feet eight inches high, well ſet, light ſtraight hair and very bald; has a large ſcar on one of his heels, cut with a ſcythe, and lengthway of his foot, full face, reddiſh complexion, ſmall beard, is very apt to uſe the word *really*, talks very broken and backward, and is fond of ſtrong drink. The aboveſaid coat was plain, neither croſs pockets not folds. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, Junior.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain Townſhip, about the 20th of October; a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be old, with two white feet, a ſmall ſtar, and ſundry ſaddle ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KNEESOL.

New-York, Sept. 15.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,

SO well known all over Europe, and in *this* and the *neighbouring Colonies*, for their ſuperior efficacy and peculiar mildneſs, in perfectly eradicating every degree of a certain diſeaſe, without the leaſt trouble or confinement.

The public may be aſſured, that this excellent medicine is beyond any thing in all foulneſs and impurities of the blood, having performed many aſtoniſhing cures in ſcorbutic eruptions, leproſies, white ſwellings, ſtiff joints, gout and rheumatic diſorders, &c.

Theſe PILLS are now SOLD by

HUGH GAINE,

(In boxes of 10s. 20s. and 40s. each, *freſh imported*)

Who has in his hands a letter from the Widow Keyſer, and a certificate from under her own hand of the Genuineneſs of the above Pills; which any perſon may have the peruſal of by applying to him at his book ſtore and printing office at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square: Where the public in general can be ſupplied with moſt ſorts of BOOKS and STATIONARY WARE.

TO BE LET,

THE old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes; ſituated in Southwark. For terms apply to RICHARD DENNIS, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN HODGSON.

To be SOLD, the time of a Servant Woman, who has three years and nine months to ſerve; fit for work. Enquire as above.

New-York, October 4, 1773.

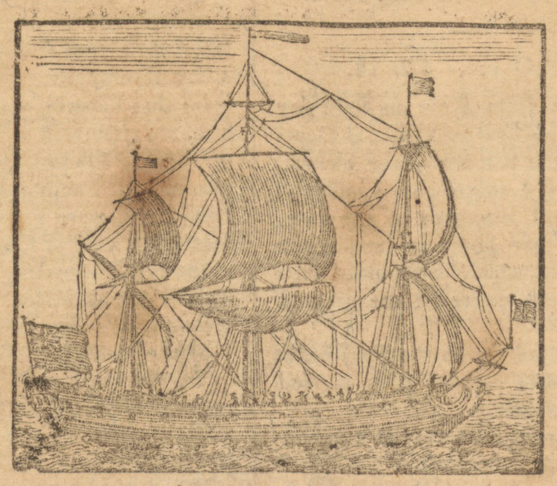
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named JAMES BIRMINGHAM, by trade an upholſterer, and has followed it in Philadelphia, but ſince has been a drayman in New-York: He is about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, full faced, black eyes, and hair tied behind, very talkative, and chews tobacco; it is likely he will change his name, as he pretends to be an Engliſhman, and ſometimes an Iriſhman, according to the company he gets into; it is needleſs to mention his cloaths, as he has got a cheſt with different ſuits with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, from me

M. EDEN, Brewer, on Golden-Hill, or
Capt. THOMAS ALBERSON, in Philadelphia.

VOL. III. NUMB. 114.

DUNLAP'S PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1773.



FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tinfoil; he proposes to exhibit a course of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it;—how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Experiment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone, from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city; on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency, will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house near the College, at HALF A DOLLAR for each lecture.

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

BOWEN'S SAGO,

So much and generally esteemed in the Royal navy, and in the African trade, as an anti-scorbutic, and the only cure for the FLUX, is, by special appointment, SOLD by

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
On the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, PHILADELPHIA:

THE uses whereof are so well known in England as to need no recommendation, being approved of by the Royal Society, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; by Dr. Fothergill, and several other persons of reputation.

Its good effects are likewise vouched by Captain Cook, of the King's ship Endeavour, Joseph Banks, Esq; and Dr. Solander, during their voyage round the world in the said ship, as appears by their report since their return.

Imported in the last vessels from Europe, and to be sold, wholesale and retail, on low terms to cash or short credit, by

JOEL ZANE,
At his store the east side of Second-street, three doors above Race-street,

A LARGE assortment of ironmongery, cutlery, sadlery and joiners brass ware; also red and white lead, stone and powder oker, verdigrease, vermillion, Prussian blue, Spanish brown, whiting, linseed oil, ground redwood, allum, copperas, madder, logwood, braziletto, argol, galls, antimony, roll and flour brimstone, glue, powder and shot, bar lead, emory, chalk, pewter plates, dishes and spoons; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11 window glass; red and white clover and Timothy seeds, &c. likewise a quantity of Low Dutch skaits.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a good MAN COOK, who has two years and a half to serve: He is an Englishman, and served a regular time in London. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

A GENTEEL easy going pacing HORSE, for which FIFTY POUNDS will be given, if he suits. Any person having such a horse to dispose of, please to apply to JOHN HALES, at his livery stables in Lombard-street, near the New-Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 21, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

On very REASONABLE TERMS,

A NEW three story BRICK HOUSE, in Market-street, Baltimore Town; the lot on which it stands in fee simple. The house is 20 feet front by 34 feet back, and the lot runs 100 feet from the street to an alley which is 24 feet wide. It is situate in the best part of the town for a store, and conveniently built for a merchant. Time will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving bond, with security if required. For further particulars apply to ROBERT WALSH.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27th, 1773.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
NANCY;

WILL sail in ten days, weather permitting; now lying at Cuthbert's wharf. For freight or passage apply to BARCLAY and MITCHELL, who have, just landed for sale, a parcel of best CORK BEEF, which they will sell cheap.

To-Morrow will be published, and sold by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street, PHILADELPHIA;

AITKEN'S
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND
CALENDER,
For the YEAR 1774.

CONTENTS.

THE annual calendar interleaved with writing paper for gentlemens memorandums, containing 12 pages; the days of the year, week and month, remarkable days, aspects, &c. with the suns rising and setting, the moons age, place and rising. The gardener's calendar for Pennsylvania, containing many curious and useful directions for gardening. A genealogical list of the Royal Family of Great-Britain. His Majesty's consuls abroad for the protection of trade. Births, marriages and issue of the Sovereign Princes of Europe. His Majesty's principal Secretaries of state. Lords commissioners of the Treasury, of Trade and Plantations, and of the Admiralty. List of the House of Peers in alphabetical order, with their town residence. Alphabetical list of the House of Commons. List of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. A new and correct list of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain. A compendious geographical description of the world. North American Lists. General and civil establishment in North America. The staff of the army. General post-office, and list of the post-offices in the northern district of North America. Time of the post's leaving Philadelphia, and his arrival at each post-office and stage, till he gets to Annapolis, and his return back. Time of the New-York post, Lancaster post, and Eastern shore (Maryland) Post's setting out from, and return to Philadelphia. Rank of the navy and army. His Majesty's order concerning the power of the civil Governors over his forces in America. Rules for determining the rank and precedence to be observed between the officers of the army, and the civil governors, &c. Correct lists of the officers and offices, &c. in Pennsylvania, New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, Maryland, New Jersey, New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, St. Johns, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada, Virginia, North Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, and West-Florida. Corporation for the relief of the widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America. The united Churches of Christ-Church and St. Peter's in the city of Philadelphia. St. Paul's Church Philadelphia. A list of the ministers and congregations, whether settled or vacant, belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia. The Baptist Philadelphia Association. A list of the ministers and congregations belonging to the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which is subordinated to the Associate Synod of Edinburg in Scotland. Several curious and useful tables, &c.

THE following BOOKS printed by BASKERVILLE, of Birmingham, and bound in an elegant manner, to be disposed of by CHARLES STARTIN, viz.

Folio Bibles,	Lucretius,
Milton's Works,	Juvenal and Persius,
Terence,	Horace,
Catullus,	Virgil.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine LAND, for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William Counties, about 300 acres of which are rich low grounds and meadow. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills, and about ten miles from two other merchant mills, in Loudoun; and is within thirty miles of Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. Any person inclining to purchase said land may be shown the same by Capt. FRANCIS PEYTON, of Loudoun County, who will also make known the terms, and has full power to treat for it. To suit purchasers, it may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres, with an equal proportion of low ground or meadow land to each lot. The terms may also be known by applying to
ROBERT BURWELL.

Cheltenham Township, Philad. County, Dec. 17, 1773.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN last night, from the Rising Sun, on the Old York Road, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, rising six years old; a natural pacer, a small star on his forehead, a little streak of white on the inside of his near hind foot, short round built, in good order, and shod before with old shoes, newly removed. Had on, a new saddle, with blue cloth housing, and an old drab coloured great coat tied on it, and a new black leather snaffle bridle. Whoever takes up the thief and horse, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse, saddle and bridle, paid by STEPHEN HALL.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, (S. CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW vessel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for passengers; will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his house in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joseph Sims's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store on said wharf, who has for sale, Carolina SOAL LEATHER, and NEW RICE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Oly Furnace, in Berks County, Pennsylvania, on the 9th instant (December) a likely chesnut brown GELDING, about fifteen hands high, well made, a natural trotter, canters and gallops well; he is about seven years old, has a remarkable snip on his nose, within which is the shape of a diamond; he has one wall eye, a small saddle mark quite bare on the near side, but probably through time might have hair on again, a pretty long tail, which he carries low, otherwise shews gallantly when mounted, and he is supposed to have been bred in Chester county. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the Fountain Tavern, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, to Mr. THOMAS CULLEN, in Pottsgrove, or Mr. JOHN JONES, in Conestogo, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges; or if stolen, the above reward for horse and thief, so that the subscriber may get the horse, and the thief be brought to justice.
PETER PRICE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near the town of Salisbury, in North-Carolina, about the 29th of September last, a sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, trots and paces, four years old last spring, has a large blaze or reach in her forehead, her off hind foot white to the fet lock, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the letters GR. and looks of the make of the English breed of horses. Whoever will secure said mare, so that I may have her delivered to me, shall receive FIVE POUNDS, proclamation money; and if the mare and thief be brought here, and the thief convicted, the above reward of TEN POUNDS, like money, shall be paid, by GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The person suspected to be the thief goes by the name of JOSEPH CHANEY, and was lately advertised in the Maryland Gazette as a horse thief: Fifty Pounds reward is given for such offenders in that province.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

On the bank side of Front-street, a few doors above Market-street, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and useful French language, &c. in the most expeditious method, agreeable to the latest improvements of the French Academy. Gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at his house, will be waited on at their places of abode. He keeps a regular class every evening for those who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

N. B. The said DAYMON has just received from London, per Captain Cook, a new and compleat assortment of IMPLEMENTS and APPARATUS for marking linen, silk, books, &c. which will be sold very low.

Potts Town, Philadelphia County, Nov. 21, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS JOHN SHULLENBERG, of the township of New Hanover, and county of Philadelphia, hath fraudulently obtained a bond of me the subscriber, the 20th day of January, 1770, for the sum of thirty-seven pounds; this is to forwarn all persons from taking any assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled thereto by law.
JOHN POTTS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from on board the snow Prince George, of Galway, John Campbell master; lying at Mease's wharf, an apprentice boy, named MILES JENNING, about nineteen years of age, black hair, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he went away, a blue jacket very short, brown inside waistcoat, green breeches, a new pair of blue trowsers, old white stockings, old shoes, a new pair of pinchbeck buckles, a new round hat, and an old black handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1773.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Front-street, near Spruce-street, an English servant man named JOHN WRIGHT, by trade a taylor, about five feet five inches high, and about fifty years of age; had on when he went away, a blue mixture coat and jacket, claret coloured breeches, check shirt, worsted stockings, old shoes, a beaver hat, and a brown cut wig; he has a large scar across his chin, and is a great snuff-taker. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
PETER M'KINLEY.

JAMES REYNOLDS,

CARVER AND GILDER;
On the Bank side of Front-street, opposite the London Coffee-house,

HAS just imported in the Montague, Captain Pickles, a very large and general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, which he will dispose of, wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates.

An excursion to the eastward of KING GEORGE'S ISLAND, *an account of several incidents that happened both on board and on shore, and of the first interview with* OBEREA, *the person who, when the* Dolphin *was there, was supposed to be Queen of the Island, with a description of the fort. From Lieutenant* COOK'S *voyage round the world, published by* Dr. HAWKESWORTH.

ON the 24th of April, 1769, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander examined the country for several miles along the shore to the eastward: for about two miles it was flat and fertile; after that the hills stretched quite to the water's edge, and a little farther ran out into the sea, so that they were obliged to climb over them. These hills, which were barren, continued for about three miles more, and then terminated in a large plain, which was full of good houses, and people who appeared to live in great affluence. In this place there was a river, much more considerable than that at our fort, which issued from a deep and beautiful valley, and, where our travellers crossed it, though at some distance from the sea, was near one hundred yards wide. About a mile beyond this river the country became again barren, the rocks every where projecting into the sea, for which reason they resolved to return. Just as they had formed this resolution, one of the natives offered them refreshment, which they accepted. They found this man to be of a kind that has been described by various authors, as mixed with many nations, but distinct from them all. His skin was of a dead white, without the least appearance of what is called complexion, though some parts of his body were in a small degree less white than others; his hair, eye-brows, and beard were as white as his skin; his eyes appeared as if they were bloodshot, and he seemed to be very short-sighted.

At their return they were met by Tubourai Tamaide, and his women, who, at seeing them, felt a joy which not being able to express, they burst into tears, and wept some time before their passion could be restrained.

On the 26th, I mounted six swivel guns upon the fort, which I was sorry to see struck the natives with dread: some fishermen who lived upon the point removed farther off, and Owhaw told us, by signs, that in four days we should fire great guns.

On the 27th, Tubourai Tamaide, with a friend, who eat with a voracity that I never saw before, and the three women that usually attended him, whose names were Terapo, Tirao, and Omie, dined at the fort: in the evening they took their leave, and set out for the house which Tubourai Tamaide had set up in the skirts of the wood; but in less than a quarter of an hour he returned in great emotion, and hastily seizing Mr. Banks's arm, made signs that he should follow him. Mr. Banks immediately complied, and they soon came up to a place where they found the ship's butcher, with a reaping-hook in his hand: here the Chief stopped, and, in a transport of rage which rendered his signs scarcely intelligible, intimated that the butcher had threatened, or attempted, to cut his wife's throat with the reaping-hook. Mr. Banks then signified to him, that if he could fully explain the offence, the man should be punished. Upon this he became more calm, and made Mr. Banks understand that the offender, having taken a fancy to a stone hatchet which lay in his house, had offered to purchase it of his wife for a nail; that she having refused to part with it upon any terms, he had catched it up, and throwing down the nail, threatened to cut her throat if she made any resistance: to prove this charge the hatchet and the nail were produced, and the butcher had so little to say in his defence that there was not the least reason to doubt of its truth.

Mr. Banks having reported this matter to me, I took an opportunity, when the Chief and his women, with other Indians, were on board the ship, to call up the butcher, and after a recapitulation of the charge and the proof, I gave orders that he should be punished, as well to prevent other offences of the same kind, as to acquit Mr. Banks of his promise; the Indians saw him stripped and tied up to the rigging with a fixed attention, waiting in silent suspence for the event; but as soon as the first stroke was given, they interfered with great agitation, earnestly intreating that the rest of the punishment might be remitted: to this, however, for many reasons, I could not consent, and when they found that they could not prevail by their intercession, they gave vent to their pity by tears.

(For the remainder see the Fourth Page.)

WARSAW, *Sept.* 25.

IT is reported here, that the Turks have paſſed the Danube near Widdin, and that the Court of Vienna is aſſembling a great army in the neighbourhood of Belgrade.

From the Danube, Sept. 27. The letters which have been received regarding the operations of the Ruſſians in the Crimea mention, that they have received a great check in thoſe parts; that General Proſorowſki has been wounded, and made priſoner by the Turks and Tartars; and that Prince Dolgorucki has retired; ſo that the Ruſſians now poſſeſs only two ſmall places on that Peninſula. We have accounts likewiſe, that 40,000 Pruſſians are marching towards Poland.

Warſaw, Sept. 28. The following are ſome of the cardinal laws, concerning which, the three courts will not ſuffer any kind of contradiction:

Article I. "The crown of Poland ſhall be for ever elective, and never otherwiſe; and the ſucceſſion to the throne for ever aboliſhed; ſo that whoever ſhall be guilty of any attempt to render it hereditary ſhall be ipſo facto an enemy of his country, and puniſhed as ſuch.

II. "Foreign candidates to the throne having been the chief and moſt common occaſion of troubles and diviſions among the citizens, it is enacted, that for the future no perſon ſhall be elected King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithuania, but a Pole of noble parentage, native of Poland, and having eſtates therein; and that all foreign Princes ſhall be forever excluded.

"The ſons or grandſons of a King cannot be elected immediately after the death of their father or grandfather, but there muſt be an interval of at leaſt two reigns before they can be eligible.

III. "The government of Poland ſhall be for ever republican, free, and independent. The true principle of this government conſiſting in the ſtrict execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the balance of the powers of the three orders, viz. of the King, the Senate, and the Equeſtrian order, a permanent council ſhall be eſtabliſhed, which ſhall be veſted with the fulleſt executive powers, and to which the Equeſtrian order, hitherto excluded from all ſtate employments during the intervals of the diets ſhall be admitted, as will be more fully explained in the arrangements hereafter to be made in concert with the three Miniſters.

"The ſaid parmanent council, uniting in the three orders of the State all authority, ſhall, under the preſidence of the King, have the diſtribution of all employments and graces."

Stockholm, Sept. 28. The Dyſentery rages with great violence in ſome provinces of this kingdom. In the diſtrict of Wingaker, conſiſting of 7000 ſouls, 122 have died of this diſorder in leſs than three months.

Naples, Sept. 28. Their Sicilian Majeſties returned from the iſland of Procita on Saturday laſt in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their Majeſties return to this city an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been diſcontented at the high price of proviſions, (ſome eſſential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ſhips with cheeſe for Naples, which produced a great ſcarcity of that neceſſary article at Palermo; theſe ſhips, however, were ſtopped juſt without the harbour, and their cargoes ſold at the market price, to the people, by order of the Prætor Prince Caſſaro, who was ſoon after ſeized with the ſtrangury, and died the 20th inſtant. This nobleman having been attended during his illneſs by the Viceroy's (the Marquiſs de Fogliani's) ſurgeon, a ſuſpicion aroſe amongſt the rioters, that the Viceroy wiſhed his death; whereupon they proceeded to the number of about thirty thouſand, to the Viceroy's palace, where the Prince Pietra Perſia, ſon of the Prince of Buttera, a young Sicilian Nobleman, about 20 years of age, happened to be with the Viceroy. This young Nobleman ſeeing them enter the apartment, reſolutely aſked what they would have? and, upon being anſwered, the life of the Viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the Viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they ſhould forbear, ſaying, ſpare the life of this innocent old man, or firſt take mine. This ſpirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to ſpare the Viceroy's life on his account, but inſiſted that he ſhould inſtantly quit the kingdom; upon which the Prince attended him to the water-ſide, where a Genoeſe veſſel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters having detected one of their number ſecreting ſome of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life loſt during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the Archbiſhop for their Viceroy.

Dreſden, Oct. 4. Letters from Moldavia adviſe, that the Auſtrians have taken poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Choczim, where there were 400 Ruſſians. They add, that the concluſion of the peace between the two belligerent powers is ſtill at a great diſtance.

Warſaw, Oct. 6. According to ſeveral letters which arrived here by yeſterday's poſt, the Generals Soltikow and Suwarrow, who had paſſed the Danube, have repaſſed that river after having gained ſome advantages over the Turks. Theſe letters, which do not contain any particulars relative to the expedition of General Soltikow, give an account that General Suwarrow hath entirely defeated a body of 11,000 Turks, taken two Baſhaws priſoners, and carried off many trophies.

Rome, Oct. 6. We learn from Valtellina, that after the Pope's brief for the extinction of the Society of Jeſuits had been read there, the people, notwithſtanding the Pope's order, had the impudence to plunder the houſes of the Jeſuits; which put the eccleſiaſticks in fear of their lives, and obliged them to fly.

From the Danube, Oct. 6. Field Marſhal Count Romanzow remains ſtill in his old quarters, on the banks of the Danube, where he expects by the 16th inſt. to receive a reinforcement of 15000 men from Poland. It is aſſerted, that he has orders to paſs the Danube when the above body has joined him. We have no confirmation of 40,000 Pruſſians being to march into Poland.

Berlin, Oct. 9. The laſt letters from Warſaw give us to underſtand, that peace is not far from being concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte.

LONDON, *Oct.* 18.

His Majeſty ſat out from Kew on Saturday morning laſt, to viſit his Royal dock-yard at Deptford, where he arrived at half after nine o'clock, and was met by the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and the Comptroller and Surveyor of the navy. His Majeſty employed four hours in viewing the ſeveral works carrying on which he examined with particular attention, and expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction thereat.

In the courſe of the laſt ſeaſon the East-India Company had twenty-five ſail of ſhips arrived from their different ſettlements.

Oct. 21. It is a fact as curious as it is extraordinary, that our American coloniſts begin already to look forward to an æra, which they think will be ſignalized by an emancipation from the tyranny of Britain. The narrow policy and the confuſed government of the mother country, in conjuction with the tide of luxury which is haſtily overwhelming every rank of the nation, will be ſufficient to ſweep the Britiſh government to its diſſolution, at leaſt enervate it ſo greatly that reſiſtance will be in vain. On the contrary, every thing in America is tending to its aggrandiſement; and (as if fate was reſolved to haſten the exiſtence of this wretched country to a period) the Highlanders, the only people in Europe who are born ſoldiers, are forſaking it to populate and cultivate the rival country. It is not alledged that it is poſſible this can happen immediately; but it is impoſſible that it ſhould not happen after the lapſe of ſome years.

A correſpondent ſays, "I remember to have heard it propheſied, that this nation before the year 1778 would be the richeſt in the univerſe; for before that time the poor would be all ſtarved to death; and when I reflect that bread and ſtrong beer are neceſſary for the ſupport of the lower claſs of people, and that combinations are every where forming to deprive them of both, (or which is the ſame, put it out of their power to purchaſe) I tremble for the conſequence, and can ſee no means left to defeat this dreadful prophecy, except in the wiſdom and integrity of a new Parliament."

On Friday laſt arrived in the river from Quebec, the Active, Frampton, with a cargo of wheat, being the firſt veſſel that ever came from that port with grain.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Oct. 16.

"Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador from Great-Britain, having preſented a memorial to the States General, requeſting them to appoint proper perſons to ſettle a diſpute which has ariſen between the Engliſh Royal African Company, and our Weſt-India Company, concerning the trade in that part of the world, their High Mightineſſes have appointed two gentlemen, who are accordingly gone to England on that buſineſs."

Great quantities of gold coin are now ſending to the American colonies, on which account an additional furnace has been erected in the Mint office at the Tower, where three furnaces are now at work, in each of which eight hundred ounces of gold are melted every day.

Eighty thouſand new guineas have been iſſued from the mint, ſince the freſh coinage has taken place, and the like quantity will be delivered weekly, till the whole of the light guineas received at the bank are re-coined.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Oct. 21.

"This once independent and flouriſhing city, is now in a ſtate of the moſt miſerable diſtreſs. The age of liberty has paſſed away, and that of the moſt violent arbitrary power has ſucceeded. The inſolent violence and inhumanity of the officers of a certain power, in every department, is beyond deſcription. A few people having gathered near the Cuſtom-Houſe yeſterday, to prevent the puniſhing an inhabitant for ſome ſmall crime, were fired amongſt by a party of Pruſſian ſoldiers, when four were killed, and many ſeverely wounded."

A correſpondent ſays, "An attempt by poiſon has been lately made on the life of his holineſs the Pope, by one of his domeſtics, which was providentially prevented."

Advices from Holland mention, an engagement near Malta, between ſome French and Ruſſian ſhips of force, but that the particulars are not yet known.

Oct. 22. A commiſſion is ſaid to be preparing to appoint General Keppel commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in Ireland.

Oct. 23. A letter from Germany mentions, that the King of Pruſſia has determined on taking away the county of Diepholt from the principality of Oſnaburgh, and threatens the like to Ravenſburg.

They write from Paris, that there had been ſtrong debates in an aſſembly of the Sorbonne, the beginning of this month, with reſpect to the bull for the extinction of the Jeſuits.—Some of the doctors declared the bull to be dictated from worldly policy, to which his holineſs ought not to have given his conſent. A Biſhop, diſtinguiſhed by the ſtrictneſs of his principles, has printed a paſtoral letter againſt the above bull, but the King has forbad its publication.

Oct. 25. Letters from Rome adviſe, that the reaſon for the revolt of the people at Palermo, was on account of the Viceroy's granting permiſſion for exporting grain and oil, to the ſame Genoeſe, who in 1764, during a great dearth of proviſions, had amaſſed no leſs a ſum than half a milion of crowns by his monopolizing the neceſſaries of life.

Oct. 26. It was yeſterday reported at St. James's, that his Majeſty had ſent a congratulatory letter to his holineſs the Pope, for his ſpirited conduct in ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits.

We are aſſured by a perſon who pretends to ſpeak from the moſt authentic information, that nothing has prevented the reſignation of Lord North, ſince his difference with the friends of the late Duke of Bedford in March laſt, relative to India affairs, but waiting to fix on a proper perſon to ſucceed him. J—n was propoſed, but was rejected in the cloſet.

A ſnow packet from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with ſome Creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themſelves maſters of Merida in Mexico.

By ſeveral recent diſpatches from Paris, we learn that ſomething bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Verſailles; and the Courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conſpiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the King of France inſtantly to declare war againſt Great-Britain, or, in caſe of refuſal, to have ſeized his perſon. The diſpatches actually mention, that the Duke de Broglio, Count de Guignes, and two other Noblemen, had in effect ſo far got the French King into their poſſeſſion, that the Duke de Broglio abſolutely told his Majeſty, that he would go to Turin as Ambaſſador extraordinary, and that the Count de Guignes muſt and ſhould depart that very inſtant for the Court of Great-Britain. Happily for the King, the Duke d'Aguillon, who had previouſly intimated to his Majeſty the general outlines of his conſpiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before theſe bold demands upon the King were made by the Duke de Broglio; when the King ſeeing the neceſſity of ſeeming to give way to the Duke de Broglio, pretended to yield himſelf up entirely to him. The Duke de Broglio, overjoyed with this conqueſt, was going from the King's apartments; but to his great aſtoniſhment was preſented with the letter de cachet in leſs than a minute de par le Roy. The denouncement of this plot ſeems to account for Lord Stormont's long abſence from the Court of Verſailles; for had it ſucceeded, and had Lord Stormont been there on the ſpot, it is far from being improbable but his perſon, or at leaſt his papers, would have been ſeized."

Extract of a letter from Worceſter.

"On Tueſday laſt the following gentlemen were nominated at the town Hall, to ſucceed the late Mr. Crabb Boulton in Parliament, viz. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Withers, and Mr. Rous. The numbers were almoſt twenty to one in favour of Mr. Kelly; the other Candidates being very much hiſſed, while he was carried in triumph through the city, by the freemen, who filled the air with Liberty, Trade, and Kelly for ever.

A letter received laſt Friday from Bruges, by a gentleman at the weſt end of the town, aſſures us, that on the night preceding the date of the letter at ten o'clock, all the ſuperiors of the Engliſh College of Jeſuits in that town, were ſuddenly expelled and turned into the ſtreet, to the great ſurprize and amazement not only of themſelves, but of the whole town. The ſtudents, or young Jeſuits, were ſuffered to remain—but they reſented the inhuman treatment of their ſuperiors ſo much, that they tore and deſtroyed almoſt all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deſerted the College, to take their fate along with their ſuperiors.

Dublin, Nov. 1. The Shepherdeſs, Wright, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-ſeed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overſet in a gale of wind off Uſhant, on the French coaſt, and totally loſt the 9th inſtant. The Captain and crew were taken up by a Weſt-Indiaman from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantz.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(S. Carolina) Dec.* 6.

Laſt Wedneſday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ſhip *London, Alexander Curling*, maſter, from London, with no leſs than *two hundred* and *fifty-ſeven* CHESTS OF TEA on board, which were ſhipped by the Eaſt-India Company in London, and conſigned to Roger Smith, Eſq; and Meſſrs. Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and diſpoſed of in this province, *after the payment* of a duty of *three pence ſterling* a pound, impoſed (in the year 1767) by the very ſame *act of parliament of Great-Britain*, which alſo laid the (ſince repealed) duties on *paper, paints* and *glaſs*, for the *expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America*, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT, and which duty *on Tea* was, by the Miniſtry, expreſsly declared to be retained, not for the ſake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to eſtabliſh a *precedent*, to *confirm the power aſſumed* by the ſame parliament, in the *declaratory act, to paſs laws*, BINDING UPON THE COLONIES IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER—which, if admitted in *America*, will be acknowledging an *equal power* to raiſe *hearth-money* on, and to *tax the coloniſts* for even the *light of heaven*—and render repreſentatives of their choice merely *nominal*.

So great a quantity of Tea arriving at once, under ſuch circumſtances, juſtly gave an univerſal alarm. For, though the importations of a few cheſts, from time to time, in the ſeveral London ſhips, had been *overlooked* (not being ſuſpected) thoſe who thought it would be *criminal* tamely to give up any of our *eſſential rights* as Britiſh ſubjects, and involve *our poſterity* in a ſtate little better than ſlavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to *contend, legally*, and to diſpute the *aſſumed* power.

In theſe circumſtances, hand bills were diſtributed on Thurſday, and advertiſements ſtuck up at all the uſual and moſt publick places, inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to aſſemble in the Great-Hall over the Exchange, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any raſh or violent proceedings, as to take the ſenſe of the people ſo collected, what would be abſolutely neceſſary to be done in the preſent caſe.

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday—and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimouſly requeſted to take the chair, was placed therein.

After ſome time ſpent in calm deliberation, it appeared to be the ſenſe of the people, that the gentlemen in trade ſhould be requeſted to enter immediately into a written agreement, *not to import any more Teas, that would pay duties, laid for the* UNCONSTITUTIONAL *purpoſe of raiſing a revenue upon us*, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT—which ſenſe being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and ſigned, by ſeveral of the gentlemen preſent, and runs in the following expreſs words, viz.

WE the underwritten, do hereby agree, not to import either directly or indirectly, any Teas that will pay the preſent duty, laid by an act of the Britiſh parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

It was next propoſed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the Eaſt-India Company's Tea had been conſigned, ſhould be deſired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman ſhould acquaint them, that *the receiving the ſaid Tea, ſubject to a duty which they apprehend to be* UNCONSTITUTIONALLY *laid, would be exceedingly diſagreeable to their fellow-citizens, and the body of inhabitants of this province*; and that *therefore* it was requeſted, they would *not accept the ſaid commiſſion*, but *return the Tea to the proprietors thereof*, in the *ſame bottom* that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Meſſrs. Leger and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, thoſe gentlemen ſeverally ſhewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the Tea, as the people had requeſted—and Mr. Smith added to his laſting honour, that he *had determined ſome weeks before it arrived, not to have any concern in a buſineſs, which his countrymen conceived to have ſo fatal a tendency*. This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud ſhouts of applauſe.

Captain Curling, apprehending himſelf involved in ſome difficulties, by this determination, then deſired to be informed, how he ſhould extricate himſelf from them. He was anſwered, "*by "keeping all the Tea on board his veſſel, and re-"turning with it to England.*"

A committee was then appointed to wait, the next day, upon ſuch gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were not preſent, with the agreement already ſigned by ſeveral, *not to import any more Teas, ſubject to the aforeſaid duty*, in order that they might add their names: And the committee were, Capt. Gadſden, Col. Pinckney, Thomas Ferguſon, Charles Coteſworth Pinckney, Eſqrs. and Mr. Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was diſſolved, after unfeigned thanks had been returned to the Chairman, &c.

On Saturday the ſaid Committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requeſted of them: And we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that upwards of 50 reſpectable names were that day ſubſcribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were abſent, others deſired a little time to conſider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to ſubſcribe their names, as ſoon as it is determined in whoſe hands the agreement ſhall be lodged.

In the mean time, the principal planters and landholders have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is ſigning very faſt, and, we are told, runs in theſe words, viz.

WE, the underſigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourſelves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great-Britain, paſſed in the year 1767, impoſing a duty on Teas imported from thence, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue upon us, in America, without our conſent, DO hereby ſolemnly promiſe and agree, each for him or herſelf, that we will not, either directly or indirectly, import, buy or ſell, or any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or ſelling, any Teas that will pay the aforeſaid duty: And that we will not purchaſe any goods of any perſon or perſons whoſoever, that ſhall hereafter import, buy or ſell, any ſuch Teas: And this we do, becauſe we conceive, that the payment of ſuch duties will be acknowledging a power, which the Britiſh Parliament hath aſſumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent conſtitution, "to tax us againſt our conſent."

The eſtabliſhing of *Tea ware-houſes* in America, by the *India* Company, 'tis ſaid, is intended to pave the way for introducing large *Factories* for other goods at all the principal ports, and then to bring in an *Honourable Board of* EXCISE.

A tranſport-ſhip is put into Jamaica, with Capt. Johnſton's company of artillery on board, bound from New-York for Penſacola. The ſhip is called the Eagle.

Capt. Eſtes, of one of our coaſters, on Wedneſday laſt, conducted into Beaufort harbour, a ſloop called the Succeſs, the maſter's name Batten, out upwards of 30 days from Dominica, of and for New-England, that had been aſhore on Cape Romain, where ſhe loſt her anchors, and ſuſtained other damage.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 15.

The following is a copy of the RESOLVES of the town of MARBLEHEAD, incloſed in a very reſpectful letter from the Commtitee of Correſpondence for that town, to the Committee for the town of Boſton.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Marblehead, qualified to vote in town affairs according to law, duly warned and legally convened, the 7th day of December, 1773, purſuant to ajornment.

Deacon STEPHEN PHILLIPS being Moderator.

The following Reſolves were unanimouſly paſſed.

RESOLVED as the opinion of this town,

1. That Americans have a right to be as free as any inhabitants of the earth; and to enjoy at all times, an uninterrupted poſſeſſion of their property.

2. That a tax on Americans without their conſent is a meaſure deſtructive of their freedom; reflecting the higheſt diſhonour on their reſolutions to ſupport it; tending to impoveriſh all who ſubmit to it; and enabling to dragoon and enſlave all who receive it.

3. That the late measures of the East-India Company, in sending their Tea to the colonies, their Tea being loaded with a duty for raising a revenue in America, are to all intents and purposes so many attempts in them and all employed by them to tax Americans; and said company as well as their factors for these daring attacks upon the liberties of America, so long and resolutely supported by the colonies, are entituled to the highest contempt, and severest marks of resentment from every American.

4. Therefore RESOLVED, that the proceedings of the brave citizens of Boston, and inhabitants of other towns in the province, for opposing the landing this Tea, are rational, generous and just: That they are highly honoured and respected by this town for their noble firmness in support of American liberty; and that we are ready with our lives and interests to assist them in opposing these and all other measures tending to enslave our country.

5. That Tea from Great-Britain, subject to a duty, whether shipped by the East-India Company or imported by persons here, shall not be landed in this town, while we have the means of opposing it, and *that* on every attempt of this kind immediate notice shall be given to our brethren in the province.

6. And whereas the Tea consignees at Boston, who persist in refusing to re-ship the Tea lately consigned them by the East-India Company, have openly trifled with the forbearance of that respectable community, and thereby discovered themselves void of decency, virtue or honour.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is the desire of this town to be free from the company of such unworthy miscreants; and its determination to treat them wherever to be found with the contempt which they merit; as well as to carry into execution this resolution against all such as may be any ways concerned in landing tea from Great-Britain thus rendered baneful by its duty.

Voted, That the Committee of Correspondence, of this town be desired to obtain from the Town Clerk's office, an attested copy of this day's resolves, and forward the same to the Committee of Correspondence at Boston.

A true Copy. *Attested*,
BENJAMIN BODEN, Town-Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 27.

The TEA SHIP being arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America, is desired to meet at the State-House, this morning precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done on this alarming crisis.

Captain Copper, from Bristol, on the 9th ult. in lat. 40: 58, long. 26, spoke the ship Wilson, from Glasgow for Virginia, out 3 weeks, all well, but could not learn the master's name: On the 3d inst. in lat. 36: 14, long. 69, spoke the sloop Lawrence, Capt. Martin, from New-York for St. Thomas's, out 4 days: On the 9th, about 8 leagues from Cape Charles, spoke a ship from Glasgow for Virginia, but could not learn the master's name or how long out.—On the 26th of October one of Capt. Copper's seamen was beat off the fore-top-sail-yard and drowned.

Captain Getshues, from New-Castle, on the 7th inst. in lat. 34:22, long. 26, spoke Captain Collins, in the ship Mercury, from this port for Madeira, out 10 days, all well: On the 9th, in lat. 34:52, long. 58, spoke a brig from New-York for Marseilles out 10 days: On the 12th, in lat. 36:38, long. 67:50, spoke Captain Montgomery, from this port for Cadiz, out 4 days, all well: And on the 19th, about 25 leagues W. by N. of Cape Henlopen, spoke the ship Phœnix, Captain Gamble, from this port, out 10 hours.

MARRIED. Mr. ANDREW THOMPSON, late of Cæcil Cross Roads, to Miss CIBBY PEARCE, of George-Town, Maryland.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL, *of* DECEMBER 3d.

To the PRINTERS.

Gentlemen,

The following is a copy of instructions (prepared by the select men of one of the most ancient towns in this Colony, to be voted in their annual town-meeting) for the regulation of their Representatives at the adjourned session of the Assembly; and it is much to be hoped similar instructions will be given by every town in this Colony at their annual town-meeting;—Your inserting this in your next, will oblige many of your customers, and none more than myself, who am

A FRIEND to the COLONY.

To —— —— —— Representatives of the town of ——

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS we are credibly informed the Honourable the General Assembly of this colony have transmitted to our Agent in Great-Britain, copies of all papers, records and documents relative to our title and claim to the western lands, so called, included in part in the purchase of the Susquehannah Company—stated our claim, and thereupon formed several queries directing our said agent at the sole cost and expence of this colony, to procure the opinion of gentlemen learned in the law thereon, and also answers to the several queries put—and that the General Assembly have since received the opinion of certain attornies thereon, and answers to the queries sent, and in consequence thereof, the Assembly have proceeded and resolved, They will take those lands under their care and jurisdiction, and defend our title thereto against the claim of Mr. Penn; and also appointed a committee to wait on the Governor of that province in order to pursue proper measures to decide that controversy.

As we conceive measures are hastening fast which may involve this colony in an expensive controversy, we remind you of the right we have to instruct our own Representatives, in matters of so high importance to the peace and interest of this colony.

Although we have never seen the case stated, the questions put, or answers made, (which in matters of so high importance, we conceive we ought to have been previously acquainted with, before measures had been taken which will so deeply affect the colony) and for that reason cannot form a judgement thereon; nevertheless these facts are well known, viz. That King James in 1606, made a grant of North and South Virginia, to the London and Plymouth Companies—that the London Company resigned their charter, and the same was re-granted to them to the 40° North Latitude, 23d May 1609, and on the 3d of November 1620, he re-granted to the Plymouth Company from the 40° to the 48° N. Latitude inclusive;—both these grants were from sea to sea, *i. e.* from the Atlantic on the east, to the South Sea on the west, which grants never were resigned by the subject, nor vacated by the crown: Consequently the right to those lands remains in the London and Plymouth Companies, their heirs and assigns, and not in the crown. Nevertheless it is well known his present Majesty has made large grants of lands on the River Mississippi, and established a government, which grants of land is within the limits of the last grant to the London Company. And we are also assured by repeated accounts from the London Papers, there is also a government on the River Ohio, which is included in the present charter of Virginia, which is also bounded by charter to the South Sea, as well as this colony. From all which it is evident (notwithstanding the answers made to those queries) his Majesty's Ministers do not suppose those lands granted to the London and Plymouth Companies are holden by said grants—or that even the lands granted in the present charter of Virginia, do actually extend to the South Sea: Consequently there is no reasonable prospect this colony can support their claim to the South Seas. Moreover, we are of opinion the dispute will not be between this Colony and Mr. Penn the Proprietor, of that colony, but between this colony and the crown.

Wherefore as this controversy will bring this colony under a heavy load of expence (which at present we are not able to bear) without the most distant prospect of success; and if obtained would be of no real advantage to this colony, as it would drain us of our inhabitants; lessen the present value of our lands; and involve us in inextricable difficulties, with regard to the exercise of our present form of government, which cannot be exercised in so extensive a territory—Wherefore as it is our undoubted right, we do hereby instruct you to use your utmost endeavours and influence at your adjourned session, to stop all further proceedings in the premises.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Please to give the following lines a place in your paper and you will oblige many of your customers and readers.

The DEATH *of the* FOX.
By a FEMALE.

THE fox from covert unsecure,
Is rous'd and frighted by the roar
Of hounds; a wretched ghastly gang,
That shame their masters to a man.
O'er many a hill he takes his way,
Through many a thicket seems to stray;
With horrid speed the gang pursue,
With horrid yell's delight the crew,
That rambling, roaring, ranting, tearing,
Kicking, spurring, cursing, swearing,
Pursue the chace with awkward speed,
In hopes to see a Reynard bleed.
The victim trembling o'er the plain,
By turns across the farmer's grain,
Extends his course with grief oppress'd,
In hopes to find some place of rest;
But all in vain: The gang draw near,
And with their yells increase his fear;
Grim horror darts from every eye,
And threatens sad destruction nigh:
He falters, and the dogs press on,
They seize him, and the job is done.
A fox is kill'd by twenty men;
That fox, perhaps, had kill'd a hen.
A gallant act no doubt is here:
All wicked foxes ought to fear,
When twenty dogs, and twenty men,
Can kill a fox, that kill'd a hen.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schoon. Neptune, J. King, North-Carolina.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sloop Betsey, W. Townsend, Virginia.
Schooner Betsey, J. Atkins, Virginia.
Schoon. Kitty and Peggy, N. Copper, Bristol.
Snow Patty and Peggy, J. Hardie, Liverpool.
Brig Molly. J. Mullet, St. Eustatia.
Ship Elizabeth. W. Shrowdy, Cadiz.
Brig Lowther, M. Power, Barbados.
Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados.
Ship Charming Betsey, J. Ingraham, Jamaica.
Brig Two Brothers, H. Styles, Hispaniola.
Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Madeira.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Princess of Orange, H. Norris, Jamaica.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz.

CLEARED.

Schooner Britannia, J. Martin, Jamaica.
Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Maryland.
Snow Neptune, T. E. Wallace, Cadiz.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Virginia.
Brig Chance, J Craig, Antigua.
Ship Jupiter, S. Brown, Newry.
Sloop Peggy, J. Barry. St. Eustatia.
Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix.
Ship Minerva, C. Lindsay, Newry,
Brig Swift, S. Davison, Jamaica.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinson, Barbados.
Schooner Kingston, S. Conyngham, Porto Rico.
Ship Polly, T. Roach, Lisbon.
Brig Polly, G. Hurst, Madeira.
Sloop Experiment, S. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Ship Molly, G. Johnston, Cadiz.
Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Grenades.
Ship Rose, J. Correy, Londonderry.
Brig Industry, P. Hodgkinson, Dominica.
Sloop Hope, J. Fanning, St. Augustine.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Naps, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Plains, Coatings, &c.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1773.

FOR BELFAST,

THE BRIGANTINE
BETTY,
MICHAEL RUSSELL,
MASTER;

HAS good accommodations for passengers, and will sail in ten days, if the navigation is clear, having three fourths of her cargo ready to put on board. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE FULLERTON, or to the master on board at Chesnut-street wharf.

N. B. Imported in said vessel, a few healthy men and women Servants, among whom are barbers, weavers, and tanners, whose times are to be disposed of by said FULLERTON, who has also imported, a parcel of Irish linens:—He has just imported in the ship Kitty and Peggy, Capt. Copper, from Bristol, a few chaldron of the best round Coal, to be sold on board said ship at Chesnut-street wharf.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1773.

FOR DUBLIN AND BELFAST,

THE SNOW
PATTY AND PEGGY,
ROBERT HARDIE,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all possible expedition, having great part of her cargo engaged, and has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM DUNCAN, at his store in Second street, or to the master on board at Hamilton's wharf.

N. B. There is to be disposed of on board said vessel, best Liverpool stoved salt, and coals; also the times of a few Servants and Redemptioners, such as watchmakers, chasers, taylors, glaziers and carpenters.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath removed from Philadelphia to the tavern known by the name of ROBIN HOOD, on the Ridge Road, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and four miles from the city, where he proposes to keep the best entertainment for man and horse; and as he hath laid himself out for that business, he hopes to meet with encouragement. All those who please to favour him with their custom may depend upon having good usage, civil treatment, and the most hearty thanks, of Their humble servant,

C. COOPER.

N. B. Waggoners and others may meet with excellent accommodations for their horses, as there are good sheds and stables adjoining said house.

Burlington, 25th of 12th Mo. 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the House of Assembly, at their next meeting, which is by their adjournment to be held the 3d of the 2d month next, at Burlington, in order to obtain an act of Assembly to build a grist mill at or near the fulling mill of Josiah White, in Mount-Holly, and to draw water for that purpose, in a legal manner, from the dam, &c.

JOHN WHITE,
THOMAS PRYOR, Jun.

JOSEPH DEAN,

Has for sale at his store in Front-street, about midway between Market and Chesnut-streets,

A neat assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Hull, which he is determined to sell on very reasonable terms for cash; among which are,

COARSE and middling broadcloths; duffils, naps, embossed serges, red and scarlet flannels, halfthicks and serges, callimancoes, shalloons and durants, blue and black russels, single and double worsted damasks, half-ell wide twilled velvets and velverets, cottons and callicoes, striped and plain camblets; blue, black and green hair blush; 10, 11 nail, 3-4, 7-8 and yard wide cotton and linen checks; 3-4 huckaback, Russia and clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns in patches and pieces, German and long lawns, striped and plain Scotch lawn; blue, black, pink, white and green half yard wide Persians; cinnamon coloured and changeable mantuas, brown and white Irish sheeting, 3-4 and 7-8 striped ticken; oznabrugs and brown rolls; worsted, cotton, thread and silk hose; blue, black, green and cloth coloured breeches patterns; 6-4 muslins and humhums; womens blue, black, white and cloth coloured silk mitts; womens white and purple mitts and gloves; bandano, silk, and cotton romall handkerchiefs; red and white printed linen handkerchiefs, kenting and check handkerchiefs; scarlet, lettered and tully garters; white metal, brass, steel and pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles; silver lockets, gilt and plain sleeve buttons; a great variety of plain and carved single and double gilt metal coat and jacket buttons, buck and sham buck knives and forks; cutteau, pistol cap and penknives; plated spurs, cork screws, and brass ink-pots; scissars, Temple spectacles, and snuff-boxes; ivory and horn combs; bobbing, narrow and broad tapes; sewing silk and taylors thread; ribbons, silk ferret and snail; mens and boys castor and felt hats; tea urns, large and small japanned waiters and plate covers.

WANTS A PLACE,
As a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, who can be properly recommended. Enquire of the printer.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,

At his store, the fourth door below the North-East corner of Second-street, in Market-street, hath imported by Capt. Hardie, from Liverpool,

A FRESH assortment of yard-wide forest cloths; Hunters and lambskins milled and half milled fine beaver coatings; which he is selling together with almost every article useful for the season; at the very lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. He humbly thanks his friends, and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance of them; as he is determined to sell every article he has for sale on the very lowest terms, and to make it his particular study to merit their esteem.

He has also some very good Hyson TEA, which he will sell low.

Lately Published, and to be Sold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing Office, the sign of the Bible, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, and nearly opposite the White-Horse,

POOR WILL'S
POCKET ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR 1774;

CONTAINING, besides the Astronomical Calculations, the times of holding courts in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Maryland, and Virginia, Quakers general meetings, fairs, &c. list of Governors, Councils, and Houses of Representatives, for Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of Philadelphia, tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent, table of the value and weight of coins, tide table, roads, &c.

Of whom also may be had,
POOR WILL'S ALMANACK,
FOR 1774;

Containing among a variety of useful matter, a remedy for decayed teeth, a way to sow clover to great advantage, and a method of preserving Dung, so as to render it twenty times as useful as the common manner.

Just published, and to be sold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUN.

In Front-street, at the lower corner of Black-horse Alley, Philadelphia;

A CALM and plain ANSWER to the Enquiry, "Why are you a Dissenter from the Church of England?" Containing some remarks, on its doctrine, spirit, constitution, and some of its offices and forms of devotion. By the author of the Dissenting Gentleman's Letters to WHITE.

This production comes from one of the ablest writers among the Dissenters, and one who hath long distinguished himself as a champion in the cause of Nonconformity.—

With regard to the present Enquiry, the least that can be said of it is, that it points out with great acuteness and vivacity, the supposed deficiencies and errors in the doctrines, spirit, constitution, and devotional forms and offices of the Church of England.

MONTHLY REVIEW for Nov. 1772.

*** Said HUMPHREYS has the satisfaction of informing the generous subscribers to *Sterne's Works*, that the *first volume* is now in the press, and *almost finished*. It is to be embellished with an elegant engraved FRONTISPIECE of Mr. Sterne, as low as the knees.

He earnestly requests that all who intend to subscribe will immediately do it, and that those who have taken in subscriptions, and live at any distance, will immediately send them in, that they may be inserted in the list to be prefixed to this volume.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1772.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS who have any lands to dispose of, or debts remaining due and owing to them within the colony and dominion of Virginia, will be put into the most speedy and efficacious method of procuring purchasers, or payments of their several debts, by applying to JOHN MAGILL, Attorney at Law, at his house in Third-street, near Vine-street. Mr. MAGILL is well acquainted with many gentlemen of eminence in the law in different parts of the said colony, having himself been a practitioner there of for these five years last past, within the same.

Imported in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, from London, by

JOHN SULLIVAN,
DRUGGIST,

At the east side of Second street, above Arch-street, and the next house below the sign of the Moon and Stars,

A GENERAL assortment of Drugs and Medicines of the first quality, genuine Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

He has a few dozen phials of the Hungarian cripple curing Oil, famous for its extraordinary virtues throughout Holland, Germany, the Netherlands, and now made public in England.

He sells M'Ginnis's inimitable Tincture and Dentifrice, which in less than ten days infallibly cures the scurvy, and other disorders of the gums; likewise Drops that immediately ease the most violent tooth-ach.

He takes this method to acquaint his friends and customers, that they may depend that all his Drugs are new and fresh. Country practitioners who may favour him with their orders, shall find every encouragement to continue them.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is capable of doing any kind of smiths work belonging to the coach-makers branch, as a foreman; such a person may have good encouragement and constant employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch servant girl, who has five years to serve; she is honest, sober, healthy and strong, understands house work, and sold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

Between this and next Spring, within forty-four miles of Philadelphia;

A SINGLE MAN, perfectly skilled in the several branches of earthen pot-making; the coarsest sort, such as is commonly used in the country. Any person thus qualified, and can likewise be recommended for his sobriety and industry, will hear of good encouragement, on application to the Printer. None need apply but such as will fully answer the above description.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN of a good character, as an apprentice to an Ironmongery and Hard Ware Store, in this city. For particulars enquire of the printer.

Their tears indeed, like those of children, were always ready to express any passion that was strongly excited, and like those of children they also appeared to be forgotten as soon as shed; of which the following, among many others, is a remarkable instance. Very early in the morning of the 28th, even before it was day, a great number of them came down to the fort, and Terapo being observed among the women on the outside of the gate, Mr. Banks went out and brought her in; he saw that the tears then stood in her eyes, and as soon as she entered they began to flow in great abundance; he enquired earnestly the cause, but instead of answering she took from under her garment a shark's tooth, and struck it six or seven times into her head with great force; a profusion of blood followed, and she talked loud, but in a most melancholy tone, for some minutes, without at all regarding his enquiries, which he repeated with still more impatience and concern, while the other Indians, to his great surprize, talked and laughed, without taking the least notice of her distress. But her own behaviour was still more extraordinary. As soon as the bleeding was over, she looked up with a smile, and began to collect some small pieces of cloth, which during her bleeding she had thrown down to catch the blood; as soon as she had picked them all up, she carried them out of the tent, and threw them into the sea, carefully dispersing them abroad, as if she wished to prevent the sight of them from reviving the remembrance of what she had done. She then plunged into the river, and after having washed her whole body, returned to the tents with the same gaiety and cheerfulness as if nothing had happened.

It is not indeed strange that the sorrows of these artless people should be transient, any more than that their passions should be suddenly and strongly expressed: what they feel they have never been taught either to disguise or suppress, and having no habits of thinking which perpetually recal the past, and anticipate the future, they are affected by all the changes of the passing hour, and reflect the colour of the time, however frequently it may vary: they have no project which is to be pursued from day to day, the subject of unremitted anxiety and solicitude, that first rushes into the mind when they awake in the morning, and is last dismissed when they sleep at night. Yet if we admit that they are upon the whole happier than we, we must admit that the child is happier than the man, and that we are losers by the perfection of our nature, the increase of our knowledge, and the enlargement of our views.

Canoes were continually coming in during all this forenoon, and the tents at the fort were crowded with people of both sexes from different parts of the island. I was myself busy on board the ship, but Mr. Mollineux, our master, who was one of those that made the last voyage in the Dolphin, went on shore. As soon as he entered Mr. Banks's tent he fixed his eyes upon one of the women, who was sitting there with great composure among the rest, and immediately declared her to be the person who at that time was supposed to be Queen of the island: she also, at the same time, acknowledged him to be one of the strangers whom she had seen before. The attention of all present was now diverted from every other object, and wholly engaged in considering a person who had made so distinguished a figure in the accounts that had been given of this island by its first discoverers; and we soon learnt that her name was Oberea. She seemed to be about forty years of age, and was not only tall, but of a large make; her skin was white, and there was an uncommon intelligence and sensibility in her eyes: she appeared to have been handsome when she was young, but at this time little more than memorials of her beauty were left.

As soon as her quality was known, an offer was made to conduct her to the ship. Of this she readily accepted, and came on board with two men and several women, who seemed to be all of her family; I received her with such marks of distinction as I thought would gratify her most, and was not sparing of my presents, among which this august personage seemed particularly delighted with a child's doll. After some time spent on board, I attended her back to the shore; and as soon as we landed, she presented me with a hog, and several bunches of plantains, which she caused to be carried from her canoes up to the fort in a kind of procession, of which she and myself brought up the rear. In our way to the fort we met Tootahah, who, though not King, appeared to be at this time invested with the sovereign authority; he seemed not to be well pleased with the distinction that was shewed to the lady, and became so jealous when she produced her doll, that to propitiate him it was thought proper to compliment him with another. At this time he thought fit to prefer a doll to a hatchet; but this preference arose only from a childish jealousy, which could not be soothed but by a gift of exactly the same kind with that which had been presented to Oberea; for dolls in a very short time were considered as trifles of no value.

The men who had visited us from time to time had, without scruple, eaten of our provisions; but the women had never yet been prevailed upon to taste a morsel. To-day, however, though they refused the most pressing solicitations to dine with the Gentlemen, they afterwards retired to the servants apartment, and eat of plantains very heartily; a mystery of female œconomy here, which none of us could explain.

On the 29th, not very early in the forenoon, Mr. Banks went to pay his court to Oberea, and was told that she was still asleep under the awning of her canoe: thither therefore he went, intending to call her up, a liberty which he thought he might take, without any danger of giving offence: but, upon looking into her chamber, to his great astonishment, he found her in bed with a handsome young fellow about five and twenty, whose name was Obadee: he retreated with some haste and confusion, but was soon made to understand, that such amours gave no occasion to scandal, and that Obadee was universally known to have been selected by her as the object of her private favours. The lady being too polite to suffer Mr. Banks to wait long in her antichamber, dressed herself with more than usual expedition, and as a token of special grace, clothed him in a suit of fine cloth and proceeded with him to the tents. In the evening, Mr. Banks paid a visit to Tubourai Tamaide, as he had often done before, by candle light, and was equally grieved and surprized to find him and his family in a melancholy mood, and most of them in tears: he endeavoured in vain to discover the cause, and therefore his stay among them was but short. When he reported this circumstance to the officers at the fort, they recollected that Owhaw had foretold, that in four days we should fire our great guns; and as this was the eve of the third day, the situation in which Tubourai Tamaide and his family had been found, alarmed them. The centries therefore were doubled at the fort, and the gentlemen slept under arms; at two in the morning, Mr. Banks himself went round the point, but found every thing so quiet, that he gave up all suspicions of mischief intended by the natives as groundless. We had however another source of security; our little fortification was now complete. The north and south sides consisted of a bank of earth four feet and an half high on the inside, and a ditch without ten feet broad and six deep; on the west side, facing the bay, there was a bank of earth four feet high, and pallisadoes upon that, but no ditch, the works here being at high water mark; on the east side, upon the bank of the river, was placed a double row of water casks, filled with water; and as this was the weakest side, the two four pounders were planted there, and six swivel guns were mounted so as to command the only two avenues from the woods. Our garrison consisted of about five and forty men with small arms, including the officers, and the gentlemen who resided on shore; and our sentries were as well relieved as in the best regulated frontier in Europe.

We continued our vigilance the next day, tho' we had no particular reason to think it necessary; but about ten o'clock in the morning, Tomio came running to the tents, with a mixture of grief and fear in her countenance, and taking Mr. Banks, to whom they applied in every emergency and distress, by the arm, intimated that Tubourai Tamaide was dying, in consequence of something which our people had given him to eat, and that he must instantly go with her to his house. Mr. Banks set out without delay, and found his Indian friend leaning his head against a post, in an attitude of the utmost langour and despondency; the people about him intimated that he had been vomiting, and brought out a leaf folded up with great care, which they said contained some of the poison, by the deleterious effects of which he was now dying. Mr. Banks hastily opened the leaf, and upon examining its contents found them to be no other than a chew of tobacco, which the Chief had begged of some of our people, and which they had indiscreetly given him: he had observed that they kept it long in the mouth, and being desirous of doing the same, he had chewed it to powder, and swallowed the spittle. During the examination of the leaf and its contents, he looked up at Mr. Banks with the most piteous aspect, and intimated that he had but a very short time to live. Mr. Banks, however, being now master of his disease, directed him to drink plentifully of cocoa-nut milk, which in a short time put an end to his sickness and apprehensions, and he spent the day at the fort with that uncommon flow of chearfulness and good-humour, which is always produced by a sudden and unexpected relief from pain either of body or mind.

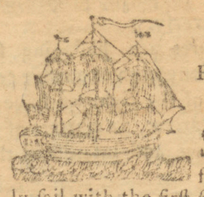
Captain Wallis having brought home one of the adzes which these people, having no metal of any kind, make of stone, Mr. Stevens, the Secretary to the Admiralty, procured one to be made of iron in imitation of it, which I brought out with me, to shew how much we excelled in making tools after their own fashion: this I had not yet produced, as it never happened to come into my mind. But on the first of May, Tootahah coming on board about ten o'clock in the forenoon, expressed a great curiosity to see the contents of every chest and drawer that was in my cabin; as I always made a point of gratifying him, I opened them immediately, and having taken a fancy to many things that he saw, and collected them together, he at last happened to cast his eye upon this adze; he instantly snatched it up with the greatest eagerness, and putting away every thing which he had before selected, he asked me whether I would let him have that: I readily consented; and, as if he was afraid I should repent, he carried it off immediately in a transport of joy, without making any other request, which whatever had been our liberality was seldom the case.

About noon, a Chief, who had dined with me a few days before, accompanied by some of his women, came on board alone: I had observed that he was fed by his women, but I made no doubt, that upon occasion he would condescend to feed himself: In this, however, I found myself mistaken. When my noble guest was seated, and the dinner upon the table, I helped him to some victuals: As I observed that he did not immediately begin his meal, I pressed him to eat: but he still continued to sit motionless like a statue, without attempting to put a single morsel into his mouth, and would certainly have gone without his dinner, if one of the servants had not fed him.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of excellent bay horses, full 15 hands high. They may be seen at Mr. Perkin's stable in Sixth-street.

FOR NEWRY,



THE SHIP MINERVA,

FRANCIS FEARISS, MASTER;

SHE is a fine stout vessel, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will certainly sail with the first flaxseed ships, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Neill's wharf, below the Drawbridge, or to JOSEPH WILSON in Chesnut-street.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP BETSEY,

SAMUEL KYLE, MASTER;

HAS the greatest part of her cargo ready to take on board, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-street, or to the Captain on board, at Samuel Mifflin, Esqr's. wharf.

N. B. Just imported in said ship, and to be sold by JOSEPH CARSON, a large quantity of Irish linens, from 3s. to 5s. per yard; a few tons of smiths coal; a few grose of black quart bottles, and a few hogsheads of Liverpool beer.

November 30, 1773.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN SMITH was taken prisoner at the sign of the Duke of Cumberland, in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 8th day of September last, for stealing a saddle and bridle out of the borough of Lancaster, belonging to the subscriber; and said SMITH made his escape and left at the aforesaid house a grey horse, and some cloaths, such as jackets, shirts and stockings, which were advertised in the Gazette immediately after, and no person since has appeared to claim any of them: This is therefore to give public notice, that they will be sold in three weeks from this date, for the cost and charges that have accrued, by

JAMES MERCER.

December 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, to the highest bidder, on Monday the tenth of January next,

THE GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PLANTATION, late the property of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, situated upon Rocky Brook, in the township of Windsor, county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey. The plantation contains about 56 acres of excellent land, on which are erected, besides the mills, two good frame dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, store houses, &c. The grist mill is in good order, has two pair of stones, one of them French burr, and stands upon as fine a stream as any in the province, for in the driest season, it was never known to fail; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, it has every advantage for carrying on the business extensively. The saw mill is likewise in good order. This stand is also one of the best in the province for a store, one having been kept there for many years past; and as it lays about midway between Philadelphia and New-York, the communication to both these places (the stages from Burlington and Bordentown going twice a week) renders the transportation of goods to and from either of them extremely convenient, and at a small expence. The purchaser, upon paying down one third of the purchase money, may have a reasonable time for payment of the remainder, with interest, giving security if required. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, where the subscribers purpose to attend, and will give a good title to the purchaser, and immediate possession.

JOHN IMLAY,
ISAAC WIKOFF, and
CURTIS CLAY.

Gloucester, West New-Jersey, Dec. 15, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to an act made for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed in the 12th year of George the 3d, to the creditors of JOSEPH ELLIOTT and ANDREW HICKY, now confined in the county gaol at Gloucester, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not respectively be made, and the debtors respectively discharged, on the 18th day of January next ensuing the date hereof; which day we the subscribers, two of the Judges of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for said county, do appoint to be attended, pursuant to the said act, at the house of WILLIAM HUGG, innholder, in the town of Gloucester.

MICHAEL FISHER, SAMUEL HARRISON, } Esquires.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing stream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of superfine flour: Shallops of a considerable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With said mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling house, Coopers shop, and stable; also, a garden, with other appurtenances suitable to accommodate a tenant. The situation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly described, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the sale of flour of two considerable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premises, who will shew the same.

PHOEBE MORTON, JOHN MORTON, } Executors to the Estate of Sam. Morton.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a surveyor in Pennsylvania, will apply to the subscriber, he may hear of something to his advantage: Or if any person can give information of the family, it may do them a kindness, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Saturday Evening, in this city, a small linen PURSE, containing thirty-five Half-Johannesses. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the subscriber at Pottsgrove, or to Mr. DAVID POTTS, merchant, in Water-street, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB MILLER.

IS MISSING,

The FIRST VOLUME of

MRS. CENTLIVER's WORKS.

THE person who has it will much oblige the owner, by returning it, or leaving it with the Printer hereof; otherwise the sett will be broke, and cannot be replaced in America.

IMPORTED in the snow Neptune, Thomas Wallace, master, from LISBON,

FIVE strong SERVANT MEN, three of whom are tradesmen, viz. a taylor, a shoemaker and a weaver. For particulars apply to JOHN WILCOCKS, Esq; or to the said master on board, at Hamilton's wharf.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the township of Tredyffrin, Chester county, on the 30th of October last, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, and about five years old; she paces and trots, has no white about her, neither brand nor ear mark, the hair of her body commonly turned backwards in the winter, looks cross or angry if any person goes near her, has a remarkable small head, and a lively look. Any person apprehending the thief, and securing him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, with reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHRISTIAN WORKISOR.

November 3, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the meadow of the subscriber, last Friday night, a dark brown MARE; she is near thirteen hands high, and seven or eight years old, has no brand, her mane has lately been cut, she has a whitish spot on her back occasioned by the saddle, one of her hind feet is white near the lower joint, and she is a good pacer. Whoever takes up the said mare, and secures her so that the owner may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CONRAD SEIP.
Living near Easton.

October 21st, 1773.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

At a very reasonable rate,

A LARGE tract of land, situate in Augusta county, in the colony of Virginia, about eight or nine miles from Staunton (the county town) on which said tract is a fine never failing stream of spring water, never discommoded by frosts or freshes, having several fine falls within 30 or 40 feet of each other, suitable for water works: Also another very fine stream, suitable for such purposes, emptying itself into Middle river, about fifty yards below the lower Falls, and within half a mile of it is also a large body of iron ore, reckoned by the best judges to be extraordinary good, with much timber on the same land. The whole appears to be an excellent situation, as well on account of the good iron ore, the nearness and plenty of timber, the falls of the water as other natural advantages for carrying on the most successful iron works compleatly, to the greatest advantage, as a like plenty of timber and iron ore on the neighbouring adjoining lands, to be now had at the easiest rates, will be a never failing supply to such works in time to come. Easy access may be had to a sea port, as it lies on the trading roads back from Holston and Green Briar rivers, and is not quite 115 miles down to the next sea port in Virginia; the extreme cheapness of all kinds of provision in those parts, recompences well for the said distance, and will render any gentleman's undertaking of and erecting iron works there very easy and profitable to himself, as it also lies in the direct way of the trade of iron, for the back parts, where in the new back settlements it is most wanted. The terms will be made easy, and all possible encouragement and assistance given to the undertaker, who on receiving the premises will admire the many natural advantages of the situation, for successfully carrying on iron works there, in the compleatest manner to the best advantage. Further information may be had of the owner John Poage, Deputy Surveyor of Augusta county aforesaid, living on the premises.

JOHN POAGE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 21st day of the Tenth month (called October) 1773, from the subscriber, living near Cantwell's Bridge, in Newcastle county upon Delaware, an Irish servant man named PATRICK GORE, about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a thin visage pale complexion grey eyes and black hair which he sometimes ties; had on when he went away, a good fur hat, grey coating coat trimed with a figured pewter cap'd button with bone moulds and cat gut eyes, a light coloured cloth jacket without sleeves, an old white shirt with new wristbands not stitched, a pair of velvet breeches lined with shammy, and buttons on the knee-bands, old ribbed worsted hose, darned about the heels, and a pair of good neats leather shoes, with brass buckles: As he took with him near 6*l.* in money, it is likely he may change his stockings, and some other part of his cloathing. He spells badly, but writes a good hand, and understands figures. It is likely he may endeavour to get to Baltimore Town, Philadelphia, or New-York, and try to get to be clerk, or ship himself for Ireland, as he came from that country about two years ago. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

ISAAC STARR.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD and compleat GRIST MILL, on a never failing stream of water, about nine miles from Elkridge Landing, and eighteen from Baltimore, in a fine settlement for country custom, and will answer well for a merchant mill, being in a fine wheat country: The mill has been finished a twelve month, and is in good order. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms at any time by applying to the subscribers, living near the said mill.

CHARLES G. RIDGELEY.
BENJAMIN GRIFFITH.

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